Appendix B. AECOM 2018 and 2020 Flora and Fauna Surveys

Appendix B1. AECOM (2018) Flora and Fauna Survey - Part 2

Appendix A

Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain Criteria

Appendix A Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain Criteria

1.0 Introduction

The Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain community (Banksia Woodlands) was listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) as Endangered on 16 September 2016. The Banksia Woodlands incorporates woodland of *Banksia* species with scattered Eucalypts and other tree species over a species rich mix of sclerophyllous shrubs, graminoids, and forbs. The community shows high endemism and considerable local variation in species composition across its range. It is restricted to the southwest of WA on the Swan Coastal Plain. It occurs mainly on deep Bassendean and Spearwood sands or occasionally on Quindalup sands.

Banksia Woodlands relate to three Threatened communities at the State-level and eight Priority Ecological Communities (PECs).

The Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC) developed a comprehensive conservation advice document (2016) which provides a detailed description, methods for identifying the community, current threats, research priorities and conservation actions required. Identifying this community is described in detail using four steps:

- Step 1: use key diagnostic characteristics to determine if TEC is present
- Step 2: determine condition of patch
- Step 3: consider if patch meets minimum size threshold
- Step 4: surrounding context of a patch must be taken into account when considering factors that add to the importance of a patch that meets the condition thresholds.

The key diagnostic characteristics summarise the main features that characterise the Banksia Woodland. The condition categories are applied to identify the varying quality of patches, usually as a result of degradation, and ensure that patches of high quality are considered a Matter of National Significance (MNES). The condition of the patch is informed by species richness of quadrat data compared to available datasets, most notably the Gibson *et al.* (1994) and Keighery *et al.* (2012) Swan Coastal Plain datasets, and weed cover. The condition of the patch and size thresholds are then used to determine whether the quality of the patch is suitable to meet MNES standards.

Floristic data collected from permanent quadrats should be used to inform the TEC assessment. This will not only support the condition category assessment, but also identify the associated Floristic Community Type (FCT) that is inferred for these quadrats. FCT analysis is important on the Swan Coastal Plain as it provides a comparable dataset to determine relative species richness and local and regional significance of the patch at State-level by determining the TEC/PEC status.

2.0 Methods

2.1 Field survey

The field survey was undertaken in June and September 2017. Permanent 10x10 quadrats were demarcated with jarrah pegs in all four corners, and all flora species recorded and/or collected for identification at the AECOM in-house herbarium and WA Herbarium. For detailed field survey methods, please see the main report Section 3.2.

Despite the Approved Conservation Advice proposing two quadrat-scoring events in early spring and late spring, a representative from DBCA advised that a winter and early spring quadrat-scoring would be suitable (Val English, email correspondence). FCT analysis was undertaken using DBCA methods, as outlined in Section 3.4 of the main report.

2.2 Key Diagnostic Features

Key diagnostic characteristics
Location and physical environment
Patch on Swan Coastal Plain or adjacent lower parts of the Darling and Whicher escarpments that lie within the Jarrah Forest bioregion to the immediate east and south of the Swan Coastal Plain.
Soils and landform
Typically occurs on: deep Bassendean, Spearwood sands, occasionally on Quindalup sands, sandy colluvium and Aeolian sands of the Ridge Hill Shelf, Whicher Scarp and Dandaragan Plateau. Sometimes on transitional substrates, sandflats.
Structure: The structure of the ecological community is a low woodland to forest with the following features:
Distinctive upper sclerophyllous layer of low trees typically dominated or co-dominated by one or more of the *Banksia* species identified below; AND Emergent trees *Eucalyptus* or *Allocasuarina* species may sometimes be present above the *Banksia* canopy; AND Highly species-rich understorey that consists of a layer of sclerophyllous shrubs of various heights and a herbaceous ground layer of cord rushes, sedges and perennial and ephemeral forbs that sometimes includes grasses.
Composition
Canopy is most commonly dominated or co-dominated by *Banksia attenuata* and/or *Banksia menziesii.* Other *Banksia* species that dominate in some examples of the ecological community are *B. prionotes* or *B. ilicifolia*; AND Must include at least one of the following diagnostic species: • *Banksia attenuata* • *Banksia menziesii* • *Banksia prionotes* • *Banksia ilicifolia* Emergent tree layer often includes *Corymbia calophylla, E. marginata,* or less commonly *E. gomphocephala*; AND Other trees of a medium height may be present and may be co-dominant with the *Banksia* species across a patch, include *E. todtiana, Nuytsia floribunda, Allocasuarina fraseriana, Callitris arenaria, Callitris pyramidalis* and *Xylomelum occidentale*; AND
Contra-indicators
Patches clearly dominated by *Banksia littoralis* are not part of the TEC
Patches clearly dominated by *Banksia burdettii* are not the TEC
FCT 20c – Eastern shrublands and woodlands, corresponds with a separate EPBC ecological community listing, Shrublands and Woodlands of the eastern Swan Coastal Plain. Occurrences of this FCT should be considered under that separate listing.

2.3 Condition assessment

The condition of vegetation of each patch needs to be determined in accordance with the following:

- The condition assessment of a patch should be centred on the area of highest native floristic diversity and/or cover of the patch.
- Timing of surveys and recent disturbance should be taken into account

- Surrounding context of a patch should be considered
- Certain vegetation components of Banksia Woodlands community merit consideration as critical elements to protect. Three components are recognised as threatened in their own right i.e. Priority Ecological Communities
- A relevant expert may be useful to help identify the ecological community and its condition.
- Vegetation must be in 'Good' or better condition in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1 Condition Table

Keighery (1994) Vegetation Condition Scale	Indicative condition measures/thresholds	
	Typical native vegetation composition	Typical weed cover
Pristine No obvious signs of disturbance	Native plant species diversity fully retained or almost so[1]	Zero or almost no weed cover/abundance
Excellent Vegetation structure intact, disturbance only affecting individual species, weeds are non-aggressive species.	High native plant species diversity[1]	Less than 10%
Very Good Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance (e.g. repeated fires, dieback, logging, grazing). Aggressive weeds present.	Moderate native plant species diversity[1]	5 – 20%
Good Vegetation structure altered but retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. Obvious signs of disturbance (from partial clearing, dieback, logging, grazing). Presence of very aggressive weeds.	Low native plant species diversity[1]	5 – 50%
Degraded Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Requires intensive management. Disturbance evident such as partial clearing, dieback, logging and grazing. Presence of very aggressive weeds at high density.	Very low native plant species diversity[1]	20 – 70%
Completely Degraded Vegetation structure is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native flora. Equivalent to 'Parkland Cleared'.	Very low to no native species diversity[1]	Greater than 70%

1. relative to expected natural range of diversity for that vegetation unit e.g. Floristic Community Type where comparative data exists.

2.4 Patch size thresholds

Different minimum patch sizes apply to different levels of condition, as outlined below:

- Pristine – no minimum patch size
- Excellent – 0.5 ha or 5,000 m^2 (50 x 100 m)
- Very Good – 1 ha or 10,000 m^2 (100 x 100 m)
- Good – 2 ha or 20,000 m^2 (200 x 100 m)

2.5 Additional information

The following information should be taken into consideration when applying the key diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds:

- Land use history and landscape position of patch including position relative to surrounding vegetation
- A patch is a discreet and mostly continuous area of the ecological community and may include small-scale variations (<30 m), gaps and disturbances such as tracks paths or breaks that do not significantly alter the overall functionality of the ecological community.
- Variation in canopy cover, quality or condition of vegetation across a patch should not be considered evidence of multiple patches
- A buffer zone is a contiguous area immediately adjacent to a patch of the ecological community. The recommended minimum buffer zone is 20-50 m. larger buffer zones should be considered for patches of particularly high conservation value, or if patches are down slope of drainage lines or a source of nutrient enrichment, or groundwater drawdown.
- Restored vegetation is not excluded provided it meets the key diagnostic criteria, condition threshold and patch size.
- Sampling protocols includes developing a quick map of the vegetation, landscape qualities and management history. Following this, a thorough sampling exercise must be undertaken to represent the range of variation. At least one hour per plot in early to mid-spring and a second survey in late spring may be required to detect the majority of species. plots to be at least 100 m^2 (10 x 10 m). Search effort (number of person hours per plot across entire patch) and surveyor's level of expertise can be useful for future reference.
- Timing of surveys should allow a reasonable interval after a disturbance. Surveys at least one year post fire may be required to assess a site against the key diagnostic characteristics and minimum condition thresholds.
- Surrounding environment, landscape context and other significance considerations:
    - patches that are more species rich and less disturbed are likely to provide greater biodiversity value.
    - Patches that provide corridors or linkages within a largely modified landscape are particularly important.

The Conservation Advice provides an additional ten indicators to be considered when assessing impacts of actions or proposed actions under the EPBC Act. These are not further listed here.

3.0 Ellenbrook Barrambie Results

3.1 Vegetation Type BmJsMp

Vegetation type BmJsMp is the most extensive Banksia Woodland present in the survey area. It includes the Bush Forever Sites along Alexander Drive, the Telstra private land, and several isolated occurrences of native remnant vegetation in degraded condition.

The majority of this vegetation type has been confirmed as the Banksia Woodland TEC. Several occurrences of this vegetation type within the survey area were excluded because they did not meet the minimum condition and size thresholds. These were isolated degraded roadside patches less than 2 ha.

Location	Roadside vegetation along Gnangara Road, Alexander Drive, Marshall Road and Hepburn Avenue.
Key diagnostic characteristics	Occurs on Spearwood and Bassendean Complex. Meets all characteristics.
Condition	Degraded to Excellent, reflection of weed invasion and biodiversity values.
Patch size	
Additional features	Conservation value of the larger patches is higher than the isolated smaller patches. In particular, vegetation within Bush Forever Site and the Telstra private land has high biodiversity and important ecological functions.
Land use history	Historical clearing for urban development.
Any variations in patch	Condition varies, the ecological values vary accordingly.
Buffer zone present	Yes most of this vegetation type is part of a larger area of native vegetation that extends well beyond the survey boundary.
Sampling protocol	Six quadrats were sampled in November by Senior Botanist Floora de Wit. Approximately 40 minutes was spent at each quadrat.
Disturbance history	Road construction and urban development.
Surrounding environment	Partly residential and partly conservation estate (Whiteman Park and Bush Forever).

Plate 1 Patch 1 represented by six quadrats

Key diagnostic characteristics	Response
Location and physical environment	
Patch on Swan Coastal Plain or adjacent lower parts of the Darling and Whicher escarpments that lie within the Jarrah Forest bioregion to the immediate east and south of the Swan Coastal Plain.	Swan Coastal Plain
Soils and landform	
Typically occurs on: deep Bassendean, Spearwood sands, occasionally on Quindalup sands, sandy colluvium and Aeolian sands of the Ridge Hill Shelf, Whicher Scarp and Dandaragan Plateau. Sometimes on transitional substrates, sandflats.	Spearwood and Bassendean Complex
Structure: The structure of the ecological community is a low woodland to forest with the following features:	
Distinctive upper sclerophyllous layer of low trees typically dominated or co-dominated by one or more of the *Banksia* species identified below; AND Emergent trees *Eucalyptus* or *Allocasuarina* species may sometimes be present above the *Banksia* canopy; AND Highly species-rich understorey that consists of a layer of sclerophyllous shrubs of various heights and a herbaceous ground layer of cord rushes, sedges and perennial and ephemeral forbs that sometimes includes grasses.	.Vegetation is described as low open woodland and includes six strata (trees, shrubs, herbs, grass, rushes and sedges).
Composition	

Canopy is most commonly dominated or co-dominated by *Banksia attenuata* and/or *Banksia menziesii.* Other *Banksia* species that dominate in some examples of the ecological community are *B. prionotes* or *B. ilicifolia*; AND Must include at least one of the following diagnostic species: • *Banksia attenuata* • *Banksia menziesii* • *Banksia prionotes* • *Banksia ilicifolia* Emergent tree layer often includes *Corymbia calophylla, E. marginata,* or less commonly *E. gomphocephala*; AND Other trees of a medium height may be present and may be co-dominant with the *Banksia* species across a patch, include *E. todtiana, Nuytsia floribunda, Allocasuarina fraseriana, Callitris arenaria, Callitris pyramidalis* and *Xylomelum occidentale*; AND	Dominated by *B. menziesii* (1-20% foliage cover) and *B. attenuata* (1-8%) with patches of *E. marginata, E. todtiana* and *A. fraseriana.*
Contra-indicators	
Patches clearly dominated by *Banksia littoralis* are not part of the TEC	No
Patches clearly dominated by *Banksia burdettii* are not the TEC	No
FCT20c – Eastern shrublands and woodlands, corresponds with a separate EPBC ecological community listing, Shrublands and Woodlands of the eastern Swan Coastal Plain. Occurrences of this FCT should be considered under that separate listing.	No

3.2 Vegetation Type BmDtPo

Vegetation type BmDtPo was mapped at three locations along Alexander Drive and Hepburn Avenue. Most of these areas represent the Banksia Woodlands TEC with the exception of four isolated degraded patches.

Location	Alexander Drive and Hepburn Avenue
Key diagnostic characteristics	Occurs on Spearwood and Bassendean Complex. Meets all characteristics.
Condition	Degraded to Excellent, reflection of weed invasion and biodiversity values.
Patch size	
Additional features	Vegetation type extends beyond survey boundary. Some are conserved in Bush Forever Sites.
Land use history	Clearing for urban development.
Any variations in patch	The large remnant vegetation patches are of higher conservation significance as they provide more ecological functions and values.
Buffer zone present	Within survey area this vegetation type represents the buffer for a larger area of native vegetation.
Sampling protocol	Two quadrats and two relevés were sampled in November by Senior Botanist Floora de Wit. Approximately 40 minutes was spent at each quadrat.
Disturbance history	Road construction and urban development.
Surrounding environment	Partly residential and partly conservation estate (Whiteman Park and Bush Forever).

Plate 2 Vegetation type BmDtPo represented by two quadrats

Key diagnostic characteristics	Response
Location and physical environment	
Patch on Swan Coastal Plain or adjacent lower parts of the Darling and Whicher escarpments that lie within the Jarrah Forest bioregion to the immediate east and south of the Swan Coastal Plain.	Swan Coastal Plain
Soils and landform	
Typically occurs on: deep Bassendean, Spearwood sands, occasionally on Quindalup sands, sandy colluvium and Aeolian sands of the Ridge Hill Shelf, Whicher Scarp and Dandaragan Plateau. Sometimes on transitional substrates, sandflats.	Spearwood and Bassendean Complex
Structure: The structure of the ecological community is a low woodland to forest with the following features:	
Distinctive upper sclerophyllous layer of low trees typically dominated or co-dominated by one or more of the *Banksia* species identified below; AND Emergent trees *Eucalyptus* or *Allocasuarina* species may sometimes be present above the *Banksia* canopy; AND Highly species-rich understorey that consists of a layer of sclerophyllous shrubs of various heights and a herbaceous ground layer of cord rushes, sedges and perennial and ephemeral forbs that sometimes includes grasses.	.Vegetation is described as low open woodland and includes six strata (trees, shrubs, herbs, grass, rushes and sedges).
Composition	
Canopy is most commonly dominated or co-dominated by *Banksia attenuata* and/or *Banksia menziesii.* Other *Banksia* species that dominate in some examples of the ecological community are *B. prionotes* or *B. ilicifolia*; AND Must include at least one of the following diagnostic species: • *Banksia attenuata* • *Banksia menziesii* • *Banksia prionotes* • *Banksia ilicifolia* Emergent tree layer often includes *Corymbia calophylla, E. marginata,* or less commonly *E. gomphocephala*; AND Other trees of a medium height may be present and may be co-dominant with the *Banksia* species across a patch, include *E. todtiana, Nuytsia floribunda, Allocasuarina fraseriana, Callitris arenaria, Callitris pyramidalis* and *Xylomelum occidentale*; AND	Dominated by *B. menziesii* (8% foliage cover) and *B. attenuata* (1-2%) with patches of *E. marginata, Corymbia calophylla* and *M. preissiana.*
Contra-indicators	
Patches clearly dominated by *Banksia littoralis* are not part of the TEC	No
Patches clearly dominated by *Banksia burdettii* are not the TEC	No
FCT20c – Eastern shrublands and woodlands, corresponds with a separate EPBC ecological community listing, Shrublands and Woodlands of the eastern Swan Coastal Plain. Occurrences of this FCT should be considered under that separate listing.	No

4.0 References

Gibson N, Keighery B, Keighery G, Burbidge A, Lyons M, 1994. A Floristic Survey of the Southern Swan Coastal Plain. Unpublished report for the Australian Heritage Commission prepared by the Department of Conservation and Land Management and the Conservation Council of Western Australia (Inc.).

Keighery B, Keighery G, Longman VM, Clarke KA, 2012. Weed and native flora quadrat data compiled between 1990 – 1996 for the Southern Swan Coastal Plain. Data compiled for the Departments of Environmental Protection and Conservation and Land Management. Perth.

TSSC, 2016. Approved Conservation Advice (incorporating listing advice) for the Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community. Canberra: Department of Environment and Energy. In effect under the EPBC Act from 16-Sep-2016.

Appendix B

Desktop Flora Results

Appendix B Flora Desktop Results

The table below shows all Threatened and Priority flora species that have been historically recorded in the vicinity of the survey area and an assessment of their occurrence likelihood.

Table 1 Comprehensive desktop results based on database searches and previous biological surveys undertaken in the vicinity

Species	Conservation Status		Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat	Count Date	Likelihood of Occurrence
	Commonwealth	State				
Acacia benthamii	-	Priority 2	Aug-Sep	Sand. Typically on limestone breakaways	2007	Unlikely
Acacia ridleyana	-	Priority 3	Aug-Dec	Grey or yellow/brown sand, gravelly clay, granitic loam	1987	May
Anigozanthos humilis subsp. *chrysanthus*		Priority 4	Jul-Oct	Grey or yellow sand	2014	Likely
Baeckea sp. Limestone (N. Gibson & M.N. Lyons 1425)		Priority 1		Grey sand in Banksia woodland	1981	May
Bolboschoenus medianus	-	Priority 1		Mud. In water and on river banks	2008	Unlikely
Byblis gigantea	-	Priority 3	Sep-Dec or Jan	Sandy peat swamps. Seasonally wet areas	1939	Unlikely
Caladenia huegelii	Endangered	Critically Endangered	Sep-Oct	Grey or brown sand, clay loam	2014	May
Carex tereticaulis	-	Priority 3	Sep-Oct	Black peaty sand	1999	Unlikely
Cyathochaeta teretifolia	-	Priority 3		Grey sand, sandy clay. Swamps, creek edges	2007	May
Dampiera triloba		Priority 3	Aug-Dec	Loamy sand with *M. preissiana, C. calophylla, Astartea scoparia*.	2009	May

Species	Conservation Status		Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat	Count Date	Likelihood of Occurrence
	Commonwealth	State				
Darwinia pimelioides	-	Priority 4	Sep-Oct	Loam, sandy loam. Granite outcrops	1959	Unlikely
Dasymalla axillaris	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered		Plain. Yellow/brown sand/loam/gravel.	1953	Unlikely
Drosera occidentalis subsp. *occidentalis*	-	Priority 4	Nov-Dec	Sandy and clayey soils. Swamps and wet depressions	1986	May
Drosera x sidjamesii		Priority 1	Nov-Dec or Jan-Mar	Peaty sand. Along lake margins, close to winter high-water line.	1998	Unlikely
Eleocharis keigheryi	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Aug-Nov	Clay, sandy loam. Emergent in freshwater: creeks, claypans	NA	Unlikely
Eryngium pinnatifidum subsp. *palustre*	-	Priority 3	Oct-Nov	Clay, sandy clay. Claypans, seasonally wet flats	1995	Unlikely
Hydrocotyle lemnoides	-	Priority 4	Aug-Oct	Swamps	1906	Unlikely
Hydrocotyle striata	-	Priority 1		Clay. Springs	2016	Unlikely
Hypolaena robusta	-	Priority 4	Sep-Oct	White sand. Sandplains	1999	Likely
Isopogon drummondii	-	Priority 3	Feb-June	White, grey or yellow sand, often over laterite	1991	May
Jacksonia sericea		Priority 4	Dec or Jan-Feb	Calcerous and sandy soils.	2008	Likely
Lasiopetalum glutinosum subsp. *glutinosum*	-	Priority 3	Sep-Dec	Open Eucalypt and Banksia woodland and in open, low scrub over heath, on steep slopes of lateritic gravel, clay or sandy loam near granite outcrops and creeklines	1898	May
Meionectes tenuifolia	-	Priority 3		Grey clay. Swamp	2007	Unlikely

Species	Conservation Status		Flowering Period	Preferred Habitat	Count Date	Likelihood of Occurrence
	Commonwealth	State				
Millotia tenuifolia var. *laevis*		Priority 2	Sep-Oct	Granite or laterite soils	NA	Unlikely
Poranthera moorokatta	-	Priority 2	Sep-Nov	Open *Banksia* woodland on white silica sands or shallow dampland on mixed grey and white sand	2014	Likely
Schoenus capillifolius	-	Priority 3	Oct-Nov	Brown mud. Claypans	1980	Unlikely
Schoenus sp. Waroona (G.J. Keighery 12235)	-	Priority 3	Oct-Nov	Clay or sandy clay. Winter wet flats	1988	Unlikely
Stachystemon sp. Keysbrook (R. Archer 17/11/99)	-	Priority 1		Grey sand. Seasonally damp	1994	May
Stylidium longitubum	-	Priority 4	Oct-Dec	Sandy clay, clay. Seasonal wetlands	1988	May
Stylidium trudgenii	-	Priority 3		Grey sand, dark grey to black sandy peat. Margins of winter wet swamps, depressions	2000	Unlikely
Styphelia filifolia		Priority 3		No information	1978	May
Thysanotus glaucus	-	Priority 4	Oct-Dec or Jan-Mar	White, grey or yellow sand, sandy gravel	1990	May
Trithuria occidentalis	Endangered	Critically Endangered		Low lying depression next to sand ridge	1901	Unlikely
Verticordia lindleyi subsp. *lindleyi*	-	Priority 4	May or Nov-Dec or Jan	Sand, sandy clay. Winter wet depressions	2006	May

Appendix C

Desktop Fauna Results

Appendix C Barrambie Fauna Desktop Results

The table below shows all of the conservation significant fauna species that have been historically recorded in the vicinity of the survey area and an assessment of their occurrence likelihood.

Table 1 Comprehensive desktop results based on database searches and previous biological surveys undertaken in the vicinity

Species	Common name	Conservation Code		Latest DBCA Record	Number of DBCA records	EPBC	Ecology	Likelihood
		EPBC Act	WC Act / DBCA					
Ardea modesta	Great egret, white egret	Migratory	IA	2012	16	-	The Great Egret occupies a wide variety of wet habitats including freshwater wetlands, dams, flooded pastures, estuarine mudflats, mangroves and reefs (Morcombe, 2003). The species is also known to visit shallows of rivers, sewage ponds and irrigation areas (Pizzey & Knight, 2007).	Likely to occur
Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi	Woylie, brush-tailed bettong	Critically Endangered	CR	2016	1	76	The Woylie previously occurred over large areas of western, central and eastern Australia, however naturally occurring extant populations are now restricted to three small reserves in the Western Australian wheatbelt (Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008). Isolated populations also exist in in several locations in the state following reintroduction trials under the Western Shield Program (DotEE, 2017).	May occur

Species	Common name	Conservation Code		Latest DBCA Record	Number of DBCA records	EPBC	Ecology	Likelihood
		EPBC Act	WC Act / DBCA					
Calidris ruficollis	Red-necked stint	Migratory	IA	2000	2	-	The Red-necked Stint is the smallest wader in Australia and is distributed along most of the Australian coastline, with the greatest densities in Victoria and Tasmania. The nearest internationally important site for the species is the Alfred Cove Nature Reserve on the Swan River (DotEE, 2017).	Unlikely to occur
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso	Forest red-tailed black cockatoo	Vulnerable	VU	2014	13	+	The Forest red-tailed black cockatoo requires tree hollows of Karri (*E. diversicolor*), Jarrah (*E. marginata*) and Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) forests to nest and breed. Flocks move out onto the Swan Coastal Plain in search of food from exotic trees such as the White Cedar (Johnstone *et al*, 2010). The foraging habitat for the species consists of Jarrah and Marri woodlands and forest within its range.	Likely to occur
Calyptorhynchus baudinii	Baudin's cockatoo	Endangered	EN	2012	5	+	The Baudin's Black Cockatoo's habitat is critical to its survival; including forests of Karri (*E. diversicolor*), Jarrah (E. *marginata*) and Marri (*C. calophylla*), in areas of 600 mm average rainfall per year. Individuals typically move north	May occur

Species	Common name	Conservation Code		Latest DBCA Record	Number of DBCA records	EPBC	Ecology	Likelihood
		EPBC Act	WC Act / DBCA					
							through the Perth region from March to May and south through the Perth region from August to October. The species ranges from Gidgegannup and Hoddy Well in the north and west to the Eastern Strip of the Swan Coastal Plain. It includes West Midland in the north, heading south through Armadale, Byford and south and towards the coast until Lake Clifton where it continues to hug the coastline to east of Albany (Johnstone *et al,* 2010).	
Calyptorhynchus latirostris	Carnaby's Cockatoo	Endangered	EN	2016	7395	+	Carnaby's Cockatoo is a postnuptial nomad and typically moves west soon after breeding. The species nests in hollows of smooth-barked eucalypts, particularly Salmon Gum (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia)* and Wandoo (*E. Wandoo)* but is not limited to these eucalypts. Diet consists of an array of Proteaceous and Eucalypt species prevalent on the Swan Coastal Plain. Foraging habitat, including *banksia* woodlands, is considered to be habitat critical to the survival of the species (Johnstone *et al.,* 2010).	Likely to occur

Species	Common name	Conservation Code		Latest DBCA Record	Number of DBCA records	EPBC	Ecology	Likelihood
		EPBC Act	WC Act / DBCA					
Dasyurus geoffroii	Chuditch, western quoll	Vulnerable	VU	2010	1	+	Following European settlement the range of this species contracted dramatically, from much of the continent to a small area in the south west. It currently only occurs in areas dominated by sclerophyll forest or drier woodland, heath and mallee shrubland (Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008). The majority of records are found in the contiguous Jarrah forests of the south west of Western Australia (DotEE, 2017).	Unlikely to occur
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine falcon	Other specially protected fauna	OS	2010	2	-	A well-known falcon, the Peregrine inhabits a vast array of environs in Australia. Usually uncommon and migratory (Pizzey & Knight, 2007). This species lays its eggs in recesses of cliff faces, tree hollows or large abandoned nests.	May occur
Hydromys chrysogaster	Water-rat, rakali	-	P4	2003	1	-	The Water Rat is one of the few Australian mammals adapted to the aquatic environment. It has a streamlined body and broad, partially webbed hind feet. The species occurs in the vicinity of permanent bodies of fresh or brackish water. Dens are made at the end of tunnels in banks and occasionally in logs (Van Dyck &	Unlikely to occur

Species	Common name	Conservation Code		Latest DBCA Record	Number of DBCA records	EPBC	Ecology	Likelihood
		EPBC Act	WC Act / DBCA					
							Strahan, 2008).	
Isoodon obesulus fusciventer	Quenda	-	P4	2016	500	-	The Quenda or Southern Brown Bandicoot exists only in a fragmented distribution to its former range in southern south western and eastern Australia. It is found in forest, woodland, heath and shrub communities in these regions. Preferred habitat usually consists of a combination of sandy soils and dense heathy vegetation (Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008).	Likely to occur
Macropus eugenii derbianus	Tammar Wallaby	-	P4	2016	37	-	The Tamar Wallaby is thought to have persisted in disjunct mainland populations for up to 10,000 years however given the large scale vegetation clearing since the arrival of Europeans, the range of this species has contracted. In the south-west of Western Australia, this species occurs in several reserves in the wheatbelt and national parks in the Great Southern (Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008).	May occur
Macropus irma	Western Brush Wallaby	-	P4	2003	7	-	The Western Brush-wallaby occurs in the south-west of Western Australia. Its preferred habitat consists of open sclerophyll forest or woodland and	May occur

Species	Common name	Conservation Code		Latest DBCA Record	Number of DBCA records	EPBC	Ecology	Likelihood
		EPBC Act	WC Act / DBCA					
							favours open flats over scrub thickets. It is also found in larger areas of mallee and heathland in the wheat belt and is uncommon in wet sclerophyll forest (Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008). Three most commonly consumed species are *Cynodon dactyol, Nuytsia floribunda* and *Carpobrotus edulis.*	
Merops ornatus	Rainbow bee-eater	Migratory	IA	2009	49	-	The Rainbow Bee-eater is a common species which occupies numerous habitats including open woodlands with sandy loamy soil, sand ridges, sandpits, riverbanks, road cuttings, beaches, dunes, cliffs, mangroves and rainforests. It is possible that this species will occupy open woodland areas within the survey area. The Rainbow Bee-eater avoids heavy forest that would hinder the pursuit of its insect prey (Morcombe, 2003).	Likely to occur
Neelaps calonotos	Black-striped snake	-	P3	1983	8	-	The Black-striped Snake is mostly confined to the Swan Coastal Plain between Mandurah and Lancelin. It takes shelter in upper layers of loose soil beneath leaf litter in Eucalyptus/Banksia woodlands, typically at the base of trees and shrubs (Bush *et al*	May occur

Species	Common name	Conservation Code		Latest DBCA Record	Number of DBCA records	EPBC	Ecology	Likelihood
		EPBC Act	WC Act / DBCA					
							2010).	
Oxyura australis	Blue-billed duck	-	P4	2006	3	-	The Blue-billed Duck is endemic to south eastern and south western Australia. It prefers deep water in large permanent wetlands and swamps with aquatic vegetation. This species of duck is fully aquatic and rarely comes onto land.	Unlikely to occur
Plegadis falcinellus	Glossy ibis	Migratory	IA	2009	1	-	The Glossy Ibis occupies well vegetated wetlands, wet pastures, floodwaters, brackish wetlands and mudflats. This species is a non-breeding visitor to south-west Western Australia (Pizzey & Knight, 2007).	Unlikely to occur
Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae	Masked owl (southwest)	-	P3	1978	1	-	The distribution of the Masked Owl is poorly known but thought to include Kimberley, Northern Territory and Cape York regions. The few records from the Kimberley show them to occur from Yampi Sound north-east to Cambridge Gulf, including Windjana Gorge and Augustus Island.	Unlikely to occur
Westraluni o carteri	Carter's freshwater mussel	Vulnerable	VU	2016	82	-	This bivalve species is the only mussel species known to inhabit freshwater systems of south-west Western Australia (Klunzinger *et*	May occur

Species	Common name	Conservation Code		Latest DBCA Record	Number of DBCA records	EPBC	Ecology	Likelihood
		EPBC Act	WC Act / DBCA					
							al, 2012).	
Anous tenuirostris melanops	Australian Lesser Noddy	Vulnerable	VU	-	-	-	The Australian Lesser Noddy is a small Noddy, standing at approximately 34 cm and a wingspan of 60 cm (Pizzey & Knight, 2007). This species breeds only in Houtman Abrolhos with colonies recorded on Pelsaert, Wooded, and Morley Islands (TSSC, 2015). Birds remain near the breeding islands all year. The oceanic range is unknown, with gales able to displace birds hundreds of kilometres away (TSSC, 2015). The main threat to the species is catastrophic destruction of habitat by cyclones (TSSC, 2015).	Unlikely to occur
Calidris canutus	Red knot, knot	Endangered	EN	-	-	-	The Red Knot is a widely distributed marine and migratory species. It is common In the north-west of Western Australia with populations in the tens of thousands recorded at 80-mile Beach, not far from the study area (Bamford *et al*. 2008). The species mainly inhabits intertidal mudflats, sand flats, in estuaries, bays and lagoons. They are occasionally seen on inland salt lakes and wetlands but hardly	Unlikely to occur

Species	Common name	Conservation Code		Latest DBCA Record	Number of DBCA records	EPBC	Ecology	Likelihood
		EPBC Act	WC Act / DBCA					
							every use freshwater swamps.	
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered	CR	-	-	-	The Curlew Sandpiper is a small, slim weighing 57 g. In Australia, Curlew Sandpipers occur around the coasts and are also quite widespread inland, though in smaller numbers. In Western Australia, they are widespread around coastal and sub coastal plains from Cape Arid to the south-west Kimberley. They occur in large numbers at Port Hedland Saltworks, Eighty-mile Beach, Roebuck Bay and Lake Macleod. They're rarely recorded in north-west Kimberley. This species does not breed in Australia	Unlikely to occur
Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl	Vulnerable	VU	-	-	-	Malleefowl is found in semi-arid to arid shrublands and low woodlands of Australia's interior, particularly areas dominated by mallee trees and/or *Acacia* shrubs. The species is highly sensitive to grazing by sheep and other herbivores, and altered fire regimes.	Unlikely to occur
Macronectes giganteus	Southern Giant-Petrel	Endangered	EN	-	-	-	The Southern Giant-Petrel is known to occur in Antarctic to subtropical waters. It typically nests in areas of exposed	Unlikely to occur

Species	Common name	Conservation Code		Latest DBCA Record	Number of DBCA records	EPBC	Ecology	Likelihood
		EPBC Act	WC Act / DBCA					
							vegetation (DotEE, 2017). It is a marine species and is only known to nest on the Antarctic Continent, surrounding islands and South America, it may however overfly the area.	
Macronectes halli	Northern Giant Petrel	Vulnerable	VU	-	-	-	Similar in appearance to the South Giant-Petrel and hybrids of both species exist (Pizzey & Knight, 2007). The species typically frequents oceans, bays, seas, islands and mainland coastal areas (Pizzey & Knight, 2007).	Unlikely to occur
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew	Critically Endangered	CR	-	-	-	Within Australia, this bird has a primarily coastal distribution. It is found in all states and has a continuous distribution from Barrow Island through the Kimberley region and into the Northern Territory with more scattered records along the coastlines south (DotEE, 2017).	Unlikely to occur
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered	EN	-		-	The Painted Snipe generally inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans (DotEE, 2017) This species is a very rare summer	Unlikely to occur

Species	Common name	Conservation Code		Latest DBCA Record	Number of DBCA records	EPBC	Ecology	Likelihood
		EPBC Act	WC Act / DBCA					
							visitor to the south-west of Western Australia. Breeding habitat in Western Australia is not quite known however a nest located near Moora was located in a tussock beside a swamp (Johnstone & Storr, 1998).	
Pseudocheirus occidentalis	Western Ringtail Possum, Ngwayir, Womp, Woder, Ngoor, Ngoolangit	Vulnerable	VU	-	-	-	This species is restricted to the south-west corner of Western Australia. Closer to the coast it is closely associated with Peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*) forest and woodland and Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) with a peppermint mid-story. Further from the coast the species is found in Jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), Wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*) and Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*) forest (Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008).	Unlikely to occur
Caretta caretta	Loggerhead Turtle	Endangered	EN	-	-	-	The Loggerhead Turtle has been recorded nesting from Shark Bay to the North West Cape (DotEE, 2017).	Unlikely to occur
Chelonia mydas	Green Turtle	Vulnerable	VU	-	-	-	The Green Turtle nest, forage and migrate across tropical northern Australia. Key nesting and inter-nesting areas in WA include the Dampier Archipelago, Lacepede	Unlikely to occur

Species	Common name	Conservation Code		Latest DBCA Record	Number of DBCA records	EPBC	Ecology	Likelihood
		EPBC Act	WC Act / DBCA					
							Islands, Ningaloo and Jurabi Coasts, Serrurier Island, Thevenard, Barrow, Lowendal and Montebello Island, Northwest Cape, Exmouth Gulf and Muiron Islands.	
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle, Luth	Endangered	EN	-	-	-	The Leatherback Turtle is a pelagic feeder found in tropical, subtropical and temperate waters throughout the world. No major nesting has been recorded in Australia however scattered isolated nesting occurs in southern Queensland and Northern Territory. Suitable foraging habitat has been mapped in south-western Western Australia. Adults feed on pelagic soft-bodied creatures such as jellyfish and tunicates.	Unlikely to occur
Natator depressus	Flatback Turtle	Vulnerable	VU	-	-	-	There are several important nesting areas for the Flatback Turtle in WA, including the Kimberley Region, Cape Dommett and Lacrosse Island. The major rookeries are on the mid-eastern coast of Barrow Island and at Mundabullangana Station near Cape Thouin. Adults inhabit soft bottom habitat over the continental shelf of northern	Unlikely to occur

Species	Common name	Conservation Code		Latest DBCA Record	Number of DBCA records	EPBC	Ecology	Likelihood
		EPBC Act	WC Act / DBCA					
							Australia.	

1.0 References

Bamford M, Watkins D, Bancroft W, Tischler G, Wahl J, 2008. Migratory Shorebirds of the East Asian - Australasian Flyway: Population estimates and internationally important sites. Canberra, ACT: Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Wetlands International-Oceania.

Bush B, Maryan B, Browne-Cooper R and Robinson D, 2010. Field Guide to Reptiles and Frogs of the Perth Region. Western Australian Museum, Welshpool. 183pp.

DotEE, 2017. Species Profile and Threats Database. Online resource: http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl.

Johnstone RE, & Storr GM, 1998. Handbook of Western Australian Birds, Volume 1 Non-passerines. Western Australian Museum, Perth.

Johnstone RE, Johnstone C, Kirkby T, 2010. Carnaby's Cockatoo, Baudin's Cockatoo and the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo on the Swan Coastal Plain, Western Australia: Studies on distribution, status, breeding, food movements and historical changes. Report to the Department of Planning, Perth.

Klunzinger MW. 2012. Ecology, life history and conservation status of Westralunio carteri Iredale 1934, an endemic freshwater mussel of south-western Australia. PhD Thesis, Murdoch University: Perth, Western Australia

Morcombe M. 2003. Field Guide to Australian Birds. Steve Parish Publishing Pty Ltd: Archerfield, Queensland.

Pizzey G, & Knight F, 2007. The field guide to the birds of Australia. Harper Collins Publishers: Sydney, Australia.

Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC), 2015. Conservation Advice – Anous tenuirostris melanops – Australian Lesser Noddy. Approved 01/10/2015, Department of the Environment and Energy, Canberra.

Van Dyck S, & Strahan R, 2008. The Mammals of Australia Third Edition. Reed New Holland: Chatswood, New South Wales.

Appendix D

Flora Quadrat Data

Appendix D Quadrat Data

Site: 1	**Location:** -31.795810 115.859361	**Date:** 24-10-2017
Type: Quadrat	**Size:** 10X10	**Community:** BmJsMp
Topography: Upper Slope	**Soils:** Sand	**Colour:** Medium Brown
Bare Ground: 10% bare, 5% litter	**Fire:** 10+	
Vegetation significance: Banksia Woodlands of the SCP (EPBC Act: Endangered), Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP (DBCA: Priority 3)		
Condition: Good		

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %	Comments
	Banksia attenuata	450	1	
	Banksia menziesii	450	1	
	Eucalyptus todtiana			
	Gompholobium tomentosum	40	0.3	
	Hakea prostrata			
	Hibbertia hypericoides	40	6	
	Hypocalymma robustum	20	1	
	Jacksonia sericea (P4)	40	2	
	Leucopogon propinquus			
	Petrophile linearis	20	0.1	

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %	Comments
	Scaevola canescens			
	Xanthorrhoea preissii	220	2	
	Mesomelaena pseudostygia	40	4	
	SUBMIT Lepidobolus	30	3	
	Desmocladus asper	5	0.1	
	Acanthocarpus preissii	240	Opp	
	Anigozanthos manglesii	80	0.4	
*	*Arctotheca calendula*	6	0.1	
	Burchardia congesta	50	0.1	
	Conostylis aurea	20	1	
*	*Echium plantagineum*	15	0.3	
*	*Euphorbia terracina*	50	0.1	
*	*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*	70	0.2	
	Haemodorum laxum	60	0.1	
	Hybanthus calycinus	20	0.2	
*	*Hypochaeris glabra*	5	0.1	
	Isotropis cuneifolia subsp. *cuneifolia*	10	0.5	
	Laxmannia squarrosa	8	0.3	
	Lomandra ?micrantha	15	0.1	
	Lomandra suaveolens	20	0.1	
*	*Pelargonium capitatum*			
	Podotheca gnaphalioides	4	0.1	
	Thysanotus dichotomus	30	6	
	Trachymene pilosa	5	0.1	
	Tricoryne elatior	20	0.1	
	Thysanotus manglesianus		0.1	Dead
*	*Ursinia anthemoides*	15	2	
	SUBMIT Comesperma	100	7	
*	*Aira caryophyllea*	15	1	
*	*Briza maxima*	20	4	
*	*Ehrharta calycina*	80	3	

Note: * depicts an introduced (weed) species

Site: 2	Location: -31.795264 115.871429	Date: 24-10-2017
Type: Releve	**Size:** 10X10	**Community:** BmJsMp
Topography: Upper Slope	**Soils:** Sand	**Colour:** Cream
Bare Ground: 2% bare 10% litter	**Fire:** 10+	
Vegetation significance: Banksia Woodlands of the SCP (EPBC Act: Endangered), Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP (DBCA: Priority 3)		
Condition: Good		

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Banksia attenuata	500	3
	Banksia menziesii	420	3
	Allocasuarina humilis		
	Conospermum triplinervium	220	2
	Daviesia triflora	30	0.4
	Eremaea pauciflora var. *pauciflora*	40	2
	Gompholobium tomentosum	30	1
	Jacksonia furcellata	200	5
	Jacksonia sternbergiana	250	1
	Petrophile linearis	30	0.2
	Scaevola canescens	5	0.1

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	SUBMIT Calytrix	30	0.5
	Jacksonia sericea (P4)	20	2
	Lepidosperma pubisquameum	30	0.1
	Mesomelaena pseudostygia	40	5
	SUBMIT Lepidobolus	30	1
	Desmocladus asper	6	0.1
	Acanthocarpus preissii	250	1
	Burchardia congesta	20	0.1
	Conostylis aurea	20	1
	Dianella revoluta var. *divaricata*	40	0.3
*	*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*	40	0.2
	Hybanthus calycinus	15	0.1
*	*Hypochaeris glabra*		
	Laxmannia squarrosa	5	0.3
	Patersonia occidentalis	30	1
*	*Pelargonium capitatum*	20	0.1
	Podolepis gracilis	20	0.1
	Thysanotus dichotomus	30	8
	SUBMIT Comesperma	50	1
	Amphipogon turbinatus	30	0.1
*	*Briza maxima*	30	3
*	*Ehrharta calycina*	80	2

Note: * depicts an introduced (weed) species

Site: 3	Location: -31.795266 115.872816	Date: 24-10-2017
Type: Quadrat	**Size:** 10X10	**Community:** BmJsMp
Topography: Mid Slope	**Soils:** Sand	**Colour:** Cream
Bare Ground: 1% bare, 10% litter	**Fire:** 10+	
Vegetation significance: Banksia Woodlands of the SCP (EPBC Act: Endangered), Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP (DBCA: Priority 3)		
Condition: Good		

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Allocasuarina fraseriana		
	Banksia attenuata	400	2
	Banksia menziesii	400	3
	Eucalyptus todtiana		
	Allocasuarina humilis		
	Calytrix flavescens		
	Daviesia divaricata	30	2
	Daviesia triflora	30	10
	Eremaea pauciflora var. *pauciflora*	30	2
	Gompholobium tomentosum	30	3
	Hibbertia hypericoides		

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Jacksonia floribunda	35	2
	Leucopogon propinquus	30	1
	Melaleuca systena	40	1
	Petrophile linearis	20	0.1
	Scaevola canescens	10	0.2
	Stirlingia latifolia	70	0.2
	Xanthorrhoea preissii	200	2
	SUBMIT Leucopogon	30	0.3
	Mesomelaena pseudostygia	40	1
	Mesomelaena tetragona	50	2
	SUBMIT Lepidobolus	30	6
	Alexgeorgea nitens	10	0.2
	Desmocladus asper	10	0.2
*	*Arctotheca calendula*	15	0.2
	Burchardia congesta	20	0.1
	Caladenia sp. STERILE	5	0.1
	Conostylis aurea	20	2
	Dampiera linearis	5	0.1
	Dasypogon bromeliifolius	30	1
*	*Euphorbia terracina*		
*	*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*	30	0.2
	Haemodorum laxum	70	0.1
	Hybanthus calycinus	30	0.1
*	*Hypochaeris glabra*	10	0.5
	Lomandra hermaphrodita	15	0.1
*	*Lysimachia arvensis*	4	0.2
	Patersonia occidentalis	30	2
	Podolepis gracilis	8	0.3
	Trachymene pilosa		
	Thysanotus manglesianus		
*	*Ursinia anthemoides*	10	1
	SUBMIT Smelly	20	2
	Amphipogon turbinatus		
*	*Briza maxima*	15	4
*	*Ehrharta calycina*	80	1

Note: * depicts an introduced (weed) species

Site: 4	Location: -31.816535 115.876676	Date: 24-10-2017
Type: Releve	**Size:** 10X10	**Community:** BmDtPo
Topography: Mid Slope	**Soils:** Sand	**Colour:** Cream
Bare Ground:	**Fire:** 10+	
Vegetation significance: Banksia Woodlands of the SCP (EPBC Act: Endangered), Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP (DBCA: Priority 3)		
Condition: Good		

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Banksia attenuata	400	2
	Banksia menziesii	400	8
	Eucalyptus todtiana		
	Nuytsia floribunda	400	2
	Acacia barbinervis subsp. *barbinervis*	20	0.1
	Bossiaea eriocarpa	20	0.2
	Gompholobium tomentosum	30	1
	Hemiandra pungens		
	Hibbertia subvaginata	20	0.1
	Jacksonia sternbergiana	120	2
	Lechenaultia biloba	20	0.2
	Leucopogon propinquus	30	0.2

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Macrozamia riedlei	60	0.2
	Petrophile linearis		
	Scholtzia involucrata		
	Xanthorrhoea preissii	100	3
	Hypolaena exsulca	30	0.5
	Lyginia barbata		
	Acanthocarpus preissii	300	1
	Burchardia congesta		
	Dampiera linearis	15	0.2
	Dasypogon bromeliifolius	30	0.5
*	*Euphorbia terracina*	20	0.1
*	*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*	40	0.2
	Haemodorum laxum	80	0.1
	Laxmannia squarrosa	10	0.1
	Patersonia occidentalis	20	1
	Podotheca gnaphalioides	5	0.1
	Stylidium brunonianum		
*	*Ursinia anthemoides*	15	3
	SUBMIT Smelly	20	0.1
*	*Aira caryophyllea*	10	5
*	*Ehrharta calycina*	100	20

Note: * depicts an introduced (weed) species

Site: 5	Location: -31.816766 115.876655	Date: 24-10-2017
Type: Releve	**Size:** 10X10	**Community:** BmDtPo
Topography: Lower Slope	**Soils:** Sand	**Colour:** Dark Brown
Bare Ground:	**Fire:** 10+	
Vegetation significance: Banksia Woodlands of the SCP (EPBC Act: Endangered), Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP (DBCA: Priority 3)		
Condition: Good		

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Corymbia calophylla	700	10
	Melaleuca preissiana	400	25
	Bossiaea eriocarpa	30	0.2
	Gompholobium tomentosum	40	1
	Lechenaultia biloba	20	4
	Xanthorrhoea preissii	50	1
	Leucopogon nutans	30	1
	Haemodorum laxum	100	0.1
*	*Hypochaeris glabra*		1
	Patersonia occidentalis	30	5
*	*Ehrharta calycina*	80	25

Note: * depicts an introduced (weed) species

Site: 6	Location: -31.819517 115.876660	Date: 24-10-2017
Type: Quadrat	**Size:** 10X10	**Community:** BmDtPo
Topography: Mid Slope	**Soils:** Sand	**Colour:** Cream
Bare Ground: 2% bare, 4% litter	**Fire:** 10+	
Vegetation significance: Banksia Woodlands of the SCP (EPBC Act: Endangered), Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP (DBCA: Priority 3)		
Condition: Very Good		

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Banksia attenuata	400	2
	Banksia menziesii	400	8
	Acacia pulchella var. *glaberrima*	80	10
	Allocasuarina humilis		
	Astroloma xerophyllum	20	0.2
	Bossiaea eriocarpa	25	0.5
	Calytrix flavescens	20	2
	Daviesia triflora	30	15
	Eremaea pauciflora var. pauciflora	40	2.5
	Hovea elliptica	20	0.1
	Hypocalymma robustum	40	2
	Jacksonia floribunda	30	0.4

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Melaleuca systena	40	1
	Persoonia saccata	40	1
	Petrophile linearis	20	0.3
	Scholtzia involucrata		
	Stirlingia latifolia	40	1
	SUBMIT Leucopogon		
	Tetraria capillaris	25	0.2
	Alexgeorgea nitens	10	1
	Desmocladus asper	15	1
	Desmocladus fasciculatus	10	0.1
	Lyginia barbata	30	2
	Acanthocarpus preissii	300	3
	Burchardia congesta	40	0.1
	Dampiera linearis	20	0.2
	Dasypogon bromeliifolius	30	1.5
*	*Disa bracteata*	15	0.1
*	*Hypochaeris glabra*	2	0.5
	Patersonia occidentalis	40	8
*	*Pelargonium capitatum*	30	0.2
	Podotheca gnaphalioides	5	0.1
	Thysanotus multiflorus		
*	*Trachyandra divaricata*	10	0.1
	Trachymene pilosa	5	0.3
	Tricoryne elatior	25	0.1
	Microtis media	15	0.2
*	*Aira caryophyllea*	15	2
*	*Avena barbata*	100	0.3
*	*Briza maxima*	30	2
*	*Ehrharta calycina*	80	3

Note: * depicts an introduced (weed) species

Site: 7	Location: -31.837356 115.876618	Date: 24-10-2017
Type: Quadrat	**Size:** 10X10	**Community:** BmJsMp
Topography: Mid Slope	**Soils:** Sand	**Colour:** Cream
Bare Ground: 1% bare 40% litter	**Fire:** 10+	
Vegetation significance: Banksia Woodlands of the SCP (EPBC Act: Endangered), Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP (DBCA: Priority 3)		
Condition: Good, disturbed edge of excellent banksia woodland		

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Hibbertia hypericoides	30	0.2
	Jacksonia sternbergiana	250	4
	Stirlingia latifolia	30	0.1
	Xanthorrhoea preissii	50	0.5
	Mesomelaena pseudostygia	30	0.2
	Acanthocarpus preissii	250	35
	Conostylis aurea	20	1
*	*Euphorbia terracina*	40	0.2
*	*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*	50	1
*	*Hypochaeris glabra*	5	2
*	*Lysimachia arvensis*	10	0.2

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Patersonia occidentalis	20	1
*	*Pelargonium capitatum*	30	4
*	*Sonchus oleraceus*	10	0.5
	Thysanotus dichotomus	20	1
	Trachymene pilosa	5	0.5
*	*Ursinia anthemoides*	10	1

Note: * depicts an introduced (weed) species

Site: 8	Location: -31.838415 115.876570	Date: 24-10-2017
Type: Quadrat	**Size:** 10X10	**Community:** BmJsMp
Topography: Mid Slope	**Soils:** Sand	**Colour:** Cream
Bare Ground:	**Fire:**	
Vegetation significance: Banksia Woodlands of the SCP (EPBC Act: Endangered), Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP (DBCA: Priority 3)		
Condition: Good		

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Banksia attenuata	250	3
	Banksia menziesii	300	2
	Eucalyptus marginata subsp. *marginata*	1400	8
	Acacia pulchella var. *glaberrima*	60	1
	Adenanthos cygnorum subsp. *cygnorum*	250	2
	Allocasuarina humilis	200	1
	Bossiaea eriocarpa	30	2
	Gompholobium tomentosum	40	0.5
	Hibbertia hypericoides	40	0.5
	Hovea elliptica	20	0.1
	Hypocalymma robustum	30	1

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Jacksonia sericea (P4)	30	16
	Jacksonia sternbergiana	100	2
	Leucopogon propinquus	30	0.5
	Petrophile linearis	20	0.1
	Scaevola canescens	5	0.3
	Stirlingia latifolia	30	0.5
	Xanthorrhoea preissii	50	1
	Synaphea spinulosa	30	0.6
	Mesomelaena pseudostygia	40	4
	Tetraria capillaris	30	0.2
	Alexgeorgea nitens	20	0.2
	Desmocladus fasciculatus	30	1
	Hypolaena exsulca	30	0.1
	Lyginia barbata	40	1
	Acanthocarpus preissii	10	0.1
	Anigozanthos manglesii	100	0.4
*	*Arctotheca calendula*	10	0.5
	Burchardia congesta	30	0.1
	Conostylis aurea	20	3
	Conostylis setigera	15	0.1
	Dampiera linearis	15	0.3
	Dasypogon bromeliifolius	20	0.3
*	*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*	60	0.3
	Hybanthus calycinus	20	0.4
*	*Hypochaeris glabra*	5	0.5
	Isotropis cuneifolia subsp. *cuneifolia*	10	0.1
	Kennedia prostrata	2	0.01
	Lomandra odora	20	0.1
	Lomandra preissii	30	0.1
*	*Lysimachia arvensis*	4	0.1
	Patersonia occidentalis	20	0.5
	Podolepis gracilis	10	0.2
	Thysanotus dichotomus	20	1
	Trachymene pilosa	5	0.2
	Tricoryne elatior	20	0.3
	SUBMIT Comesperma	50	0.4
	Microtis media	15	0.1

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
*	*Avena barbata*	80	1
*	*Ehrharta calycina*	70	1

Note: * depicts an introduced (weed) species

Site: 9	Location: -31.840517 115.876433	Date: 24-10-2017
Type: Quadrat	**Size:** 10X10	**Community:** BmJsMp
Topography: Mid Slope	**Soils:** Sand	**Colour:** Cream
Bare Ground:	**Fire:** 10+	
Vegetation significance: Banksia Woodlands of the SCP (EPBC Act: Endangered), Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP (DBCA: Priority 3)		
Condition: Excellent		

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Banksia attenuata	350	1
	Banksia menziesii	400	3
	Eucalyptus marginata subsp. *marginata*	2500	3
	Acacia pulchella var. glaberrima	80	3
	Bossiaea eriocarpa	30	1
	Calectasia narragara	20	0.1
	Daviesia divaricata	100	5
	Daviesia nudiflora	30	1
	Eremaea pauciflora var. *pauciflora*	100	5
	Gompholobium tomentosum	40	1
	Hibbertia hypericoides	30	8

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Hibbertia racemosa		
	Hovea elliptica	20	0.1
	Hypocalymma robustum	50	2
	Jacksonia sternbergiana	100	0.5
	Melaleuca systena	60	3
	Petrophile linearis	20	0.3
	Scaevola canescens	10	2
	Xanthorrhoea preissii	130	1
	Conostephium pendulum		
	Mesomelaena pseudostygia	40	10
	Alexgeorgea nitens	10	3
	Desmocladus flexuosus	10	0.2
	Hypolaena exsulca	30	0.2
	Burchardia congesta	30	0.1
	Chamaescilla corymbosa var. *corymbosa*	15	0.2
	Conostylis aurea	20	1
	Conostylis setigera		
	Dampiera linearis	15	0.5
	Dasypogon bromeliifolius	20	0.5
	Dianella revoluta var. divaricata		
*	*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*	60	0.2
	Haemodorum laxum	120	0.2
	Lomandra preissii	30	0.1
	Patersonia occidentalis	30	2
	Podolepis gracilis	10	0.2
	Stylidium androsaceum		
*	*Ursinia anthemoides*	10	1
*	*Briza maxima*	20	1

Note: * depicts an introduced (weed) species

Site: 10	Location: -31.849640 115.877444	Date: 24-10-2017
Type: Releve	**Size:** 10X10	**Community:** ErMpAc
Topography: Wetland	**Soils:** Sand	**Colour:** Medium Brown
Bare Ground:	**Fire:** 10+	
Vegetation significance:		
Condition: Degraded		

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Eucalyptus rudis subsp. *rudis*	2600	20
	Melaleuca preissiana	300	10
	Adenanthos cygnorum subsp. *cygnorum*	250	5
	Hibbertia hypericoides	30	0.5
	Jacksonia sericea (P4)	20	1
*	*Euphorbia terracina*		
*	*Fumaria capreolata*	20	2
*	*Hypochaeris glabra*	10	1
	Kennedia prostrata		
*	*Pelargonium capitatum*	30	4
*	*Sonchus oleraceus*	20	1

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
*	*Trifolium hirtum*	5	1
*	*Ursinia anthemoides*	20	1
*	*Eragrostis curvula*		

Note: * depicts an introduced (weed) species

Site: 11	Location: -31.848486 115.877458	Date: 24-10-2017
Type: Releve	**Size:** 10X10	**Community:** ErMpAc
Topography: Wetland	**Soils:** Sand	**Colour:** Black
Bare Ground:	**Fire:** 10+	
Vegetation significance:		
Condition: Degraded		

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Banksia littoralis	500	8
	Eucalyptus rudis subsp. *rudis*	800	1
	Melaleuca preissiana	600	15
	Hardenbergia comptoniana		0.2
	Hovea elliptica	10	1
	Jacksonia furcellata	200	1
	Xanthorrhoea preissii	100	1
	Cyathochaeta avenacea	20	20
	Desmocladus flexuosus	10	10
	Lyginia barbata	30	5
	Anigozanthos manglesii	20	0.2

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Burchardia congesta	40	0.1
	Chamaescilla corymbosa var. *corymbosa*	15	0.2
*	*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*	40	2
*	*Lysimachia arvensis*		
*	*Sonchus oleraceus*	10	0.5
*	*Trachyandra divaricata*	10	0.2
	Trachymene pilosa		
	Microtis media	10	0.1

Note: * depicts an introduced (weed) species

Site: 12	Location: -31.847665 115.877364	Date: 24-10-2017
Type: Quadrat	**Size:** 10X10	**Community:** BmJsMp
Topography: Mid Slope	**Soils:** Sand	**Colour:** Cream
Bare Ground:	**Fire:** 10+	
Vegetation significance: Banksia Woodlands of the SCP (EPBC Act: Endangered), Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP (DBCA: Priority 3)		
Condition: Very Good		

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Banksia attenuata	400	8
	Banksia menziesii	400	20
	Nuytsia floribunda	60	0.5
	Acacia pulchella var. *glaberrima*	50	1
	Adenanthos cygnorum subsp. *cygnorum*	300	1
	Conospermum triplinervium		
	Gompholobium tomentosum	40	1
	Hibbertia huegelii	20	0.2
	Hibbertia hypericoides	30	1
	Jacksonia sericea (P4)	20	2
	Persoonia saccata	50	1

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Petrophile linearis	25	1
	Xanthorrhoea preissii	80	2
	SUBMIT Calytrix	20	0.5
	Xanthorrhoea brunonis	60	1
	Mesomelaena pseudostygia	40	1
	Tetraria octandra	30	1
	Alexgeorgea nitens	6	4
	Lyginia barbata	30	0.3
	Anigozanthos manglesii	70	0.2
	Burchardia congesta	40	0.2
	Conostylis aurea	20	4
	Dasypogon bromeliifolius	40	2
*	*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*	40	0.3
	Hybanthus calycinus		
*	*Hypochaeris glabra*	5	1
	Laxmannia squarrosa	5	0.2
	Lomandra hermaphrodita	15	0.1
	Lomandra suaveolens	20	0.1
	Patersonia occidentalis	40	3
	Podolepis gracilis	10	1
	Stylidium araeophyllum	10	0.1
	Thysanotus dichotomus		
	Trachymene pilosa	5	1
	Tricoryne elatior	30	2
*	*Ursinia anthemoides*	10	1
*	*Briza maxima*	30	0.5
*	*Ehrharta calycina*	40	1

Note: * depicts an introduced (weed) species

Site: 13	Location: -31.823503 115.885701	Date: 24-10-2017
Type: Quadrat	**Size:** 10X10	**Community:** MpRgHa
Topography: Lower Slope	**Soils:** Sand	**Colour:** Grey
Bare Ground:	**Fire:** 10+	
Vegetation significance: Riparian vegetation considered locally significant due to high ecological value of community		
Condition: Excellent		

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Banksia ilicifolia	500	5
	Melaleuca preissiana	400	5
	Adenanthos cygnorum subsp. *cygnorum*	200	2
	Hibbertia subvaginata	20	0.5
	Hypocalymma angustifolium	60	10
	Regelia ciliata	170	35
	Verticordia nitens	80	1
	SUBMIT Leucopogon	30	0.3
	Schoenus pedicellatus	40	2
	Conostylis setosa	15	0.4
	Dampiera linearis	20	0.1

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
*	*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*	60	0.1
	Trachymene pilosa	5	0.2

Note: * depicts an introduced (weed) species

Site: 14	Location: -31.823903 115.886253	Date: 24-10-2017
Type: Quadrat	**Size:** 10X10	**Community:** MpRgHa
Topography: Lower Slope	**Soils:** Sand	**Colour:** Grey
Bare Ground:	**Fire:** 10+	
Vegetation significance: Riparian vegetation considered locally significant due to high ecological value of community		
Condition: Excellent		

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Banksia ilicifolia	500	2
	Melaleuca preissiana	400	10
	Adenanthos cygnorum subsp. *cygnorum*	200	10
	Astroloma xerophyllum		0.2
	Hibbertia subvaginata	20	2
	Hypocalymma angustifolium	60	4
	Leucopogon squarrosus subsp. *squarrosus*		0.2
	Regelia ciliata	170	25
	Verticordia nitens	80	2
	SUBMIT Leucopogon	30	
	Schoenus pedicellatus	40	2

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Conostylis setosa	15	
	Dampiera linearis	20	
*	*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*	60	
	Stylidium brunonianum		0.1
	Trachymene pilosa	5	

Note: * depicts an introduced (weed) species

Site: 15	Location: -31.824755 115.887462	Date: 24-10-2017
Type: Quadrat	**Size:** 10X10	**Community:** BmDtPo
Topography: Upper Slope	**Soils:** Sand	**Colour:** Grey
Bare Ground:	**Fire:** 10+	
Vegetation significance: Banksia Woodlands of the SCP (EPBC Act: Endangered), Banksia Dominated Woodlands of the SCP (DBCA: Priority 3)		
Condition: Excellent		

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Banksia attenuata	400	1
	Banksia ilicifolia	400	1
	Banksia menziesii	400	8
	Nuytsia floribunda	50	1
	Acacia pulchella var. glaberrima	60	2
	Allocasuarina humilis	100	2
	Astroloma ciliatum	5	0.2
	Bossiaea eriocarpa	30	1
	Calytrix flavescens	30	2
	Daviesia divaricata	40	2
	Daviesia triflora	50	8

*	Taxon	Height cm	Foliage %
	Eremaea pauciflora var. *pauciflora*	40	8
	Hibbertia acerosa	20	0.3
	Hibbertia huegelii	20	0.5
	Hibbertia hypericoides	40	7
	Jacksonia floribunda	50	1
	Petrophile linearis	20	0.2
	Philotheca spicata	40	0.2
	Conostephium pendulum	40	3
	SUBMIT Leucopogon	20	1
	Desmocladus fasciculatus	5	0.3
	Conostylis aurea	20	1
	Dampiera linearis	15	0.2
*	*Hypochaeris glabra*	2	0.5
	Levenhookia pusilla	3	0.01
	Lomandra sp. STERILE	10	0.1
	Opercularia vaginata	15	0.2
	Patersonia occidentalis	40	8
	Stylidium brunonianum	20	0.1
	Stylidium piliferum	10	0.1
	Thysanotus multiflorus	20	0.1
*	*Ursinia anthemoides*	10	1
	Microtis media	10	0.1
	Stylidium araeophyllum	5	0.2
	Amphipogon turbinatus	30	1

Note: * depicts an introduced (weed) species

Appendix E

Flora by Family Community Matrix

Appendix E Flora by Community Matrix

Family	Taxon	BaCePg	BmDtPo	BmJsMp	CcXpBm	ErAbLi	ErCd	ErMpAc	MpAsPp	MpRcHa	MpXpCa
Aizoaceae											
*	*Carpobrotus edulis*	x			x						
Anarthriaceae											
	Lyginia barbata		x	x				x			
Araceae											
*	*Zantedeschia aethiopica*				x	x			x		
Araliaceae											
	Trachymene pilosa		x	x				x		x	
Asparagaceae											
	Acanthocarpus preissii		x	x							
	Chamaescilla corymbosa var. *corymbosa*			x				x			
	Laxmannia squarrosa		x	x							
	Lepidosperma ?longitudinale					x					
	Lomandra ?micrantha			x							
	Lomandra caespitosa				x						
	Lomandra hermaphrodita			x							
	Lomandra odora			x							
	Lomandra preissii			x							
	Lomandra sp. STERILE		x								
	Lomandra suaveolens			x							
	Patersonia occidentalis				x						
	Thysanotus dichotomus			x							
	Thysanotus manglesianus			x							
	Thysanotus multiflorus		x								
*	*Asparagus asparagoides*				x						
Asphodelaceae											
*	*Trachyandra divaricata*		x					x			
Asteraceae											
	Podolepis gracilis			x	x						
	Podotheca gnaphalioides	x	x	x	x						
*	*Arctotheca calendula*			x					x		
*	*Hypochaeris glabra*	x	x	x	x	x		x			x
*	*Ursinia anthemoides*	x	x	x	x			x	x		
*	*Sonchus oleraceus*			x	x			x			
*	*Conyza sp.*								x		

Appendix E Flora by Community Matrix

Family	Taxon	BaCePg	BmDtPo	BmJsMp	CcXpBm	ErAbLi	ErCd	ErMpAc	MpAsPp	MpRcHa	MpXpCa
Boraginaceae											
*	*Echium plantagineum*			x							
Brassicaceae											
*	*Brassica sp.*				x				x		
Casuarinaceae											
	Allocasuarina fraseriana			x	x						
	Allocasuarina humilis		x	x							
	Casuarina obesa	x									
Colchicaceae		x	x	x	x			x			
	Burchardia congesta	x	x	x	x			x			
Cyperaceae											
	Bolboschoenus caldwellii						x				
	Cyathochaeta avenacea				x			x			x
	Juncus pallidus				x				x		
	Lepidosperma ?longitudinale								x		x
	Lepidosperma pubisquameum			x							
	Mesomelaena pseudostygia			x							
	Mesomelaena tetragona			x							
	Schoenus pedicellatus									x	
	SUBMIT Lepidobolus			x							
	Tetraria capillaris		x	x							
	Tetraria octandra			x							
*	*Cyperus polystachyos*					x					
Dasypogonaceae											
	Calectasia narragara			x							
	Dasypogon bromeliifolius		x	x	x						
Dilleniaceae											
	Hibbertia acerosa		x								
	Hibbertia huegelii		x	x							
	Hibbertia hypericoides	x	x	x	x			x			
	Hibbertia racemosa			x	x						
	Hibbertia subvaginata		x							x	
Ericaceae											
	Astroloma ciliatum		x								
	Astroloma xerophyllum		x							x	

Appendix E Flora by Community Matrix

Family	Taxon	BaCePg	BmDtPo	BmJsMp	CcXpBm	ErAbLi	ErCd	ErMpAc	MpAsPp	MpRcHa	MpXpCa
Ericaceae	*Conostephium pendulum*		x	x							
	Leucopogon nutans		x								
	Leucopogon propinquus		x	x							
	Leucopogon squarrosus subsp. *squarrosus*									x	
	Leucopogon verticillatus				x						
	SUBMIT Leucopogon		x	x						x	
Euphorbiaceae											
*	*Euphorbia terracina*		x	x				x			
*	*Euphorbia sp.*				x						
Fabaceae											
	Acacia barbinervis subsp. *barbinervis*		x								
	Acacia blakelyi					x					
	Acacia huegelii				x						
	Acacia pulchella var. *glaberrima*	x	x	x							
	Acacia saligna								x		
	Aotus gracillima										x
	Bossiaea eriocarpa		x	x							
	Daviesia divaricata		x	x							
	Daviesia nudiflora			x							
	Daviesia triflora		x	x							
	Gompholobium tomentosum		x	x							
	Hardenbergia comptoniana							x			
	Hovea elliptica		x	x				x			
	Jacksonia floribunda		x	x							
	Jacksonia furcellata			x				x			
	Jacksonia sericea (P4)			x				x			
	Jacksonia sternbergiana		x	x	x						
	Kennedia coccinea								x		
	Kennedia prostrata			x	x			x			
	Sphaerolobium vimineum										x
*	*Trifolium hirtum*							x			
*	*Lotus subbiflorus*						x				
*	*Medicago sp.*						x				
*	*Lupinus angustifolius*				x				x		
*	*Trifolium sp.*				x						

Appendix E Flora by Community Matrix

Family	Taxon	BaCePg	BmDtPo	BmJsMp	CcXpBm	ErAbLi	ErCd	ErMpAc	MpAsPp	MpRcHa	MpXpCa
Fabaceae	*Isotropis cuneifolia* subsp. *cuneifolia*			x							
Geraniaceae											
*	*Pelargonium capitatum*		x	x				x			
*	*Erodium botrys*				x						
Goodeniaceae											
	Dampiera linearis		x	x						x	
	Lechenaultia biloba		x								
	Scaevola canescens			x							
Haemodoraceae											
	Anigozanthos humilis	x			x						
	Anigozanthos manglesii			x				x			
	Conostylis aurea		x	x							
	Conostylis setigera			x							
	Conostylis setosa									x	
	Haemodorum laxum		x	x	x						
	Haemodorum spicatum	x			x						
Hemerocallidaceae											
	Dianella revoluta var. *divaricata*			x							
	Tricoryne elatior		x	x	x						
Iridaceae											
	Orthrosanthus laxus				x						x
	Patersonia occidentalis	x	x	x	x				x		x
*	*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*	x	x	x	x			x		x	
*	*Moraea miniata*				x						
Juncaceae											
	Juncus pallidus					x	x				
Lamiaceae											
	Hemiandra pungens		x								
*	*Lavandula stoechas*				x						
Loranthaceae											
	Nuytsia floribunda		x	x	x						
Macarthuriaceae											
	Macarthuria australis	x									
Marsileaceae											
	Marsilea drummondii						x				

Appendix E Flora by Community Matrix

Family	Taxon	BaCePg	BmDtPo	BmJsMp	CcXpBm	ErAbLi	ErCd	ErMpAc	MpAsPp	MpRcHa	MpXpCa
Moraceae											
*	*Ficus carica*					x					
Myrtaceae											
	Astartea scoparia								x		
	Calytrix angulata	x									
	Calytrix flavescens		x	x							
	Corymbia calophylla	x	x		x				x		
	Eremaea pauciflora var. *pauciflora*		x	x							
	Eucalyptus marginata				x						
	Eucalyptus marginata subsp. *marginata*			x							
	Eucalyptus rudis					x	x		x		
	Eucalyptus rudis subsp. *rudis*							x			
	Eucalyptus todtiana		x	x							
	Hypocalymma angustifolium									x	
	Hypocalymma robustum		x	x	x						
	Melaleuca preissiana		x		x	x		x	x	x	x
	Melaleuca rhaphiophylla					x	x		x		x
	Melaleuca systena		x	x							
	Regelia ciliata	x			x					x	
	Scholtzia involucrata		x								
	SUBMIT Calytrix			x							
	Taxandria linearifolia										x
	Verticordia nitens									x	
Orchidaceae											
	Caladenia sp. STERILE			x							
	Microtis media		x	x				x			
	Microtis media subsp. *media*				x						
*	*Disa bracteata*		x								
Orobanchaceae											
*	*Orobanche minor*				x				x		
Papaveraceae											
*	*Fumaria capreolata*							x			
Pinaceae		x									
*	*Pinus pinaster*	x									

Appendix E Flora by Community Matrix

Family	Taxon	BaCePg	BmDtPo	BmJsMp	CcXpBm	ErAbLi	ErCd	ErMpAc	MpAsPp	MpRcHa	MpXpCa
Poaceae											
	Amphipogon turbinatus		x	x							
	Austrostipa compressa				x						
*	*Aira caryophyllea*	x	x	x	x						
*	*Briza maxima*	x	x	x	x	x			x		x
*	*Ehrharta calycina*	x	x	x	x						
*	*Avena barbata*		x	x	x		x				
*	*Eragrostis curvula*							x			
*	*Briza minor*				x				x		x
*	*Ehrharta longiflora*				x				x		
*	*Vulpia myuros*				x				x		
*	*Bromus diandrus*				x						
*	*Cynodon dactylon*						x				
*	*Lolium rigidum*				x						
*	*Hordeum leporinum*				x						
*	*Pentameris pallida*								x		
Polygalaceae											
	SUBMIT Comesperma			x							
Primulaceae											
*	*Lysimachia arvensis*			x				x			
Proteaceae											
	Adenanthos cygnorum subsp. *cygnorum*			x				x		x	
	Banksia attenuata	x	x	x	x						
	Banksia ilicifolia		x							x	
	Banksia littoralis	x			x			x			
	Banksia menziesii		x	x	x						
	Conospermum triplinervium			x							
	Hakea prostrata			x							
	Persoonia saccata		x	x							
	Petrophile linearis	x	x	x							
	Stirlingia latifolia		x	x							
	Synaphea spinulosa			x							
Restionaceae											
	Alexgeorgea nitens		x	x	x						
	Chordifex sp.	x									

Appendix E Flora by Community Matrix

Family	Taxon	BaCePg	BmDtPo	BmJsMp	CcXpBm	ErAbLi	ErCd	ErMpAc	MpAsPp	MpRcHa	MpXpCa
Restionaceae	*Desmocladus asper*		x	x							
	Desmocladus fasciculatus		x	x	x						
	Desmocladus flexuosus			x				x			
	Dielsia stenostachya					x					x
	Hypolaena exsulca		x	x							
Rubiaceae											
	Opercularia vaginata		x								
Rutaceae											
	Philotheca spicata	x	x								
Solanaceae											
*	*Solanum nigrum*				x	x			x		
Stylidiaceae											
	Levenhookia pusilla		x								
	Stylidium androsaceum			x							
	Stylidium araeophyllum		x	x							
	Stylidium brunonianum		x							x	
	Stylidium piliferum		x								
	Stylidium repens	x									
Violaceae											
	Hybanthus calycinus			x							
Xanthorrhoeaceae											
	Xanthorrhoea brunonis			x							
	Xanthorrhoea preissii		x	x	x			x			x
Zamiaceae											
	Macrozamia riedlei		x								

Appendix F

Black Cockatoo Breeding Trees

Black Cockatoo Breeding Trees

id	Fire Scaring	Years Since Fire	Species	Tree Height (m)	DBH (cm)	DBH Comment	No. of Hollows	No. of Potentially Suitable Hollows	Comments
1	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	10	55		0	0	
4	No	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	25	70		0	0	
5	No		Introduced	27	90		-	-	Unable to access due to h&s
6	No		Introduced	35	>50		0	0	
7	No		Introduced	25	60		-	-	Unable to access h&s reasons.
8	No		Introduced	25	55		0	0	
9	No		Introduced	30	50		0	0	
10	No		Introduced	35	70		0	0	
11	No		Introduced	30	>50		0	0	
12	No		Introduced	20	65		-	-	unable to access due to h&s
13	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	35	60		-	-	unable to access due to h&s.
14			Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	30	90		-	-	unable to access due to h&s
15	No		Introduced	25	>50		0	0	
16	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	18	60		0	0	
17	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus todtiana	15	80		0	0	
18	Yes	5-20 Years	Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	30	>50		1	0	Hollow 2m from base; 30cm high; 20cm width
19	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	28	60		0	0	
	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	25	>50		1	1	Hollow at 15 height; 70cm width; 90cm height. in use by bees
21	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	20	>50		0	0	
22	Yes	>20 Years	Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	18	>50		0	0	
23	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	30	>50		0	0	
24	Yes	5-20 Years	Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	10	>50		0	0	completely hollow
25	No	5-20 Years	Introduced	30	60		0	0	
26	No		Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	30	60		0	0	
27	No		Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	30	90		0	0	
28	No		Introduced	25	80		0	0	
29	No		Introduced	25	1	1.5 m	0	0	
30	No		Introduced	26	90		0	0	
31	No		Introduced	20	70		0	0	
32	No		Introduced	25	65		0	0	
33	No		Introduced	28	60		0	0	
34	No		Introduced	25	55		0	0	
35	No		Introduced	20	55		0	0	
36	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	25	55		0	0	
37	No		Introduced	30	2	2.5	0	0	
38	No		Introduced	30	70		0	0	
39	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	50		0	0	
40	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus todtiana	20	80		0	0	
41	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	25	1	1.5	0	0	
42	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	25	80		0	0	

id	Fire Scaring	Years Since Fire	Species	Tree Height (m)	DBH (cm)	DBH Comment	No. of Hollows	No. of Potentially Suitable Hollows	Comments
43	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	60		0	0	
44	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	40	1	1.6	0	0	
45	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	25	1		-	-	usable to access as tree is on private property
46	Yes	5-20 Years	Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	9	1	1.6	-	-	fallen stag. unable to access as it is on private property.
47	No		Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	23	80		1	1	tree may have other hollows as tree is within private property. 1 hollow can be seen from road.
48	Yes	5-20 Years	Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	9	50		-	-	unable to access due to tree being on private property
49	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus todtiana	20	80		-	-	unable to access due to tree being on private property. hollows not identified but may be present
50	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	25	60		0	0	
51	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	26	60		0	0	
52	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	12	120		0	0	
53	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	15	70		0	0	
54	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	25	1		0	0	
55	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	20	60		0	0	
56	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	18	65		0	0	
57			Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	18	55		0	0	
58	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	20	90		0	0	
59	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	15	50		0	0	
60			Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	120		0	0	
61			Pattens blackbutt	18	50		0	0	
62	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus todtiana	17	140		2	0	
63	No		Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	27	80		0	0	
64	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	70		0	0	
65	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	17	55		0	0	
66	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	55		0	0	
67	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	18	60		1	0	
68	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	55		1	0	
69	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	19	90		0	0	
70	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	130		0	0	
71	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	60		0	0	
72	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	30	130		4	0	Hollows too small for black cockatoo
73	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	19	70		0	0	
74	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	55		0	0	
75	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	100		0	0	
76	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	15	60		0	0	
77	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	120		0	0	
78	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	16	120		1	0	Large hollow, 3 m from base
79	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	16	65		0	0	
80	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	16	100		0	0	
81	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	17	70		0	0	
82	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	28	114 0		2	1	Hollow 1 - Small, branch hollow, 11m from base. Hollow 2 - Large 20m from base, branch hollow precautionary principle taken, ewp recommended to assess

id	Fire Scaring	Years Since Fire	Species	Tree Height (m)	DBH (cm)	DBH Comment	No. of Hollows	No. of Potentially Suitable Hollows	Comments
83	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	16	75		0	0	
84	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	18	70		1	0	Small, branch hollow, 10m from base
85	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	15	80		0	0	
86	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	15	120		4	1	Visually difficult to assess from ground. Ewp recommended. Precautionary principle taken.
87	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	110		0	0	
88	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	55		0	0	
89	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	15	70		0	0	
90	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	24	75		2	0	Hollow 1 - 10cm height and width, not suitable, branch. Hollow 2 - 20cm high, 5cm width, not suitable, branch
91	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	17	60		0	0	
92	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	30	110		0	0	
93	No		Eucalyptus todtiana	8	60		0	0	
94	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	28	120		0	0	
95	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	29	90		0	0	
96	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	90		0	0	
97	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	23	150		0	0	
98	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	60	Taken below fork	0	0	
99	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	60	Taken below fork	0	0	
100	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	15	70		0	0	
101	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	15	70		0	0	
102	Yes	>20 Years	Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	10	90		4	4	Hollows are branch hollows at least 5 m above ground, with diametre at least 15 cm.
103	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	12	55		0	0	
104	No		Introduced	20	60		0	0	
105	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	30	110		0	0	
106	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	20	160		0	0	
107	No		Introduced	15	80		0	0	
108	No		Introduced	15	60		0	0	
109	No		Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	10	70		0	0	
110	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	8	70		0	0	
111	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	18	200		0	0	
112	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	10	180		0	0	
113	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	19	200		0	0	
114	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	12	70		0	0	
115			Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	17	65		0	0	
116	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	12	70		0	0	
117	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	26	200		0	0	
118	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	15	170		0	0	
119	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	27	120		0	0	
120	No		Introduced	20	70		0	0	
121	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	12	90		0	0	
122	No		Introduced	18	60		0	0	
123			Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	16	60		0	0	
124	No		Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	15	70		0	0	
125	No		Introduced	15	60		0	0	
126	No		Introduced	18	60		0	0	

id	Fire Scaring	Years Since Fire	Species	Tree Height (m)	DBH (cm)	DBH Comment	No. of Hollows	No. of Potentially Suitable Hollows	Comments
127			Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	18	60		-	-	Not granted access to bennett brook, tree within bennett brook boundary and unable to be assessed properly. Assessed from road. Hollows may be present.
128	No		Introduced	8	80		0	0	
129			Corymbia calophylla (marri)	12	51		0	0	
130	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	55		0	0	
131	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	100		0	0	
132	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	70		0	0	
133			Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	70		-	-	
134	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	50		0	0	
135	No		Introduced	18	60		0	0	
136			Introduced	16	70		0	0	
137	No		Introduced	10	140		0	0	
138	Yes	5-20 Years	Introduced	0	120		0	0	
139	No		Introduced	8	55		0	0	
140	No		Introduced	8	70		0	0	
141			Corymbia calophylla (marri)	16	50		0	0	
142	No		Introduced	8	60		0	0	
143			Introduced	15	50		0	0	
144			Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	16	70		0	0	
145	No		Introduced	10	70		0	0	
146	No		Introduced	10	60		0	0	
147	No		Introduced	19	80		0	0	
148	No		Introduced	10	60		0	0	
149	No		Introduced	10	55		0	0	
150	No		Introduced	20	51		0	0	
151	No		Introduced	10	50		0	0	
152			Introduced	18	54		0	0	
153	No		Introduced	10	65	Taken below fork	0	0	
154	No		Introduced	10	60		0	0	
155	No		Introduced	25	70		0	0	
156	No		Introduced	12	60		0	0	
157	No		Introduced	20	53		0	0	
158	No		Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	8	50		0	0	
159	No		Introduced	18	75		0	0	
160	No		Introduced	10	50		0	0	
161	No		Introduced	15	70		0	0	
162	No		Introduced	21	88		0	0	
163	No		Introduced	15	60		0	0	
164			Introduced	19	87		0	0	
165	No		Introduced	8	70		0	0	
166	No		Introduced	17	54		0	0	
167	No		Introduced	12	60		0	0	
168	No		Introduced	16	73		0	0	
169	No		Introduced	12	65		0	0	
170	No		Introduced	18	71		0	0	
171	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	12	70		0	0	
172	No		Introduced	18	73		0	0	
173	No		Introduced	14	64		0	0	
174	Yes	>20 Years	Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	6	80		-	-	Stag appears to have multiple suitable hollows, at least 3, but could not be assessed appropriately from fence. Recommend reassessment of tree.

id	Fire Scaring	Years Since Fire	Species		Tree Height (m)	DBH (cm)	DBH Comment	No. of Hollows	No. of Potentially Suitable Hollows	Comments
175	Yes		Introduced		17	72		0	0	
176	No		Introduced		18	84		0	0	
177	No		Introduced		8	90	Taken below fork	0	0	
178	No		Introduced		16	67		0	0	
179	No		Introduced		12	55		0	0	
180	No		Introduced		17	70		0	0	
181	No		Introduced		13	67		0	0	
182	No		Introduced		17	55		0	0	
183	No		Introduced		17	56		0	0	
184			Introduced		12	50		0	0	
185			Introduced		12	65		0	0	
186			Introduced		10	50		0	0	
187	No		Introduced		18	69		0	0	
188			Introduced		10	60		0	0	
189	No		Introduced		19	55		0	0	
190			Introduced		10	60		0	0	
191			Introduced		8	60	Taken below fork	0	0	
192	No		Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)		18	54		0	0	
193	No		Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)		15	60		0	0	
194			Introduced		10	70		0	0	
195			Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)		15	50		0	0	
196	No		Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)		15	59		0	0	
197			Introduced		18	90		0	0	
198			Introduced		15	60		0	0	
199	No		Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)		15	50		0	0	
200			Introduced		0	110		0	0	
201			Introduced		8	60		0	0	
202	No		Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)		25	200		0	0	
203			Introduced		8	55		0	0	
204			Introduced		8	55		0	0	
205			Introduced		8	50		0	0	
206			Introduced		15	100		0	0	
207			Introduced		20	94		0	0	
208			Introduced		20	63		0	0	
209			Introduced		10	100		0	0	
210			Introduced		20	73		0	0	
211			Introduced		12	100		0	0	
212			Introduced		20	77		0	0	
213			Introduced		8	80		0	0	
214			Introduced		15	70		0	0	
215			Introduced		25	118		0	0	
216			Introduced		12	100		0	0	
217			Introduced		17	116		0	0	
218			Introduced		12	110		0	0	
219			Introduced		17	111		0	0	
220			Introduced		12	80		0	0	
221			Introduced		22	116		0	0	
222			Introduced		22	140		0	0	

id	Fire Scaring	Years Since Fire	Species	Tree Height (m)	DBH (cm)	DBH Comment	No. of Hollows	No. of Potentially Suitable Hollows	Comments
223			Introduced	24	106		0	0	
224			Introduced	8	70		0	0	
225			Introduced	24	78		0	0	
226			Introduced	20	80		0	0	
227			Introduced	25	95		0	0	
228			Introduced	25	130		0	0	
229			Introduced	19	96		0	0	
230			Introduced	25	70		0	0	
231			Introduced	22	99		0	0	
232			Introduced	25	110		0	0	
233			Introduced	20	90		0	0	
234			Introduced	21	93		0	0	
235			Introduced	20	70		0	0	
236			Introduced	20	80		0	0	
237			Introduced	24	72		0	0	
238			Introduced	25	80		0	0	
239			Introduced	21	190		0	0	
240			Introduced	14	80		0	0	
241			Introduced	20	100		0	0	
242			Corymbia calophylla (marri)	18	100		0	0	
243	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	16	72		0	0	
244	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	16	70		0	0	
245			Introduced	15	51		0	0	
246	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	16	74		0	0	
247	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	20	52		0	0	
248	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	18	57		0	0	
249	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	18	60		0	0	
250			Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	10	80		0	0	
251	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	15	55		0	0	
252			Introduced	8	50		0	0	
253	No		Introduced	19	71		0	0	
254			Introduced	10	55		0	0	
255			Introduced	8	72		0	0	
256			Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	18	110		0	0	
257			Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	10	70		0	0	
258			Introduced	9	63		0	0	
259			Introduced	10	90		0	0	
260			Introduced	10	90		0	0	
261	No		Introduced	23	220		0	0	
262			Introduced	12	50		0	0	
263			Introduced	10	55		0	0	
264			Introduced	15	60		0	0	
265			Introduced	15	60		0	0	
266	No		Introduced	10	140		0	0	
267			Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	13	65		5	2	Hollow 1- End of branch hollow - 15cm in width and height; 10m from base. Hollow 2 - End of branch hollow - 20cm in width and height; 10m from base. Hollow 3 - 26cm width and height, 10m from base, trunk hollow. Hollow 4 - Branch hollow, 17cm width and height, 10m from base, adjacent to large trunk hollow
268			Introduced	8	60		0	0	
269	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	90		0	0	
270	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	120		0	0	

id	Fire Scaring	Years Since Fire	Species	Tree Height (m)	DBH (cm)	DBH Comment	No. of Hollows	No. of Potentially Suitable Hollows	Comments
271			Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	90		0	0	Tree assessed from fenceline - unable to access
272			Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	11	120		6	5	Pink and grey using one hollow - skyward facing hollow from branch. Branch hollows between 5 - 7 m from base, all suitable hollows, 10 - 20cm width and height, 2 sheltered and 4 skyward facing
273			Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	80		0	0	
274			Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	9	70		2	0	Hollow 1 - 5 - 9cm 7m from base Hollow 2- 5 - 10cm, 7m from base
275			Corymbia calophylla (marri)	7	55		0	0	
276	Yes	<5 Years	Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	5	90		1	1	20 cm diameter hollow 5 m above ground.
277			Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	6	150		3	2	1 - trunk hollow 5m from base, large - skyward facing, 40cm width 2 - 25cm width, trunk hollow, 4m from base, sheltered, suitable 3 - branch hollow, 6m from base, 15cm width and height
278			Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	50		0	0	
279			Introduced	20	65		0	0	
280			Introduced	20	67		0	0	
281	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	7	90		1	1	Branch hollow 4 m above ground with 30 cm diameter, may not have sufficient depth.
282			Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	6	120		3	1	15cm diameter, 7m above ground, facing sky,
283			Introduced	9	51		0	0	
284			Introduced	20	55		0	0	
285			Introduced	20	80		0	0	
287			Introduced	20	53		0	0	
288			Introduced	12	50		0	0	
289			Introduced	20	110		0	0	
290			Introduced	20	52		0	0	
291			Introduced	10	90		0	0	
292			Introduced	20	60		0	0	
293			Introduced	22	63		0	0	
294			Introduced	14	50		0	0	
295			Introduced	20	60		0	0	
296			Introduced	20	73		0	0	
297			Introduced	16	55		0	0	
298			Introduced	19	62		0	0	
299			Introduced	18	60		0	0	
300	Yes		Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	10	82		8	2	1 - 9 m from base, 10cm diameter, branch hollow, side facing 2 - 10cm diameter, side facing, 8m from base
301			Corymbia calophylla (marri)	17	57		0	0	
302	No		Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	10	50		0	0	
303			Introduced	18	50		0	0	
304			Introduced	18	110		0	0	
305			Introduced	20	90		0	0	
306			Introduced	16	120		0	0	
307			Introduced	15	90		0	0	
308			Introduced	18	85		0	0	
309			Introduced	13	50		0	0	
310			Introduced	18	80		0	0	
311			Introduced	15	65		0	0	
312			Introduced	16	51		0	0	
313			Introduced	18	90		0	0	
314			Introduced	18	63		0	0	
315			Introduced	8	55		0	0	
316			Introduced	8	55		0	0	
317			Introduced	16	55		0	0	

id	Fire Scaring	Years Since Fire	Species	Tree Height (m)	DBH (cm)	DBH Comment	No. of Hollows	No. of Potentially Suitable Hollows	Comments
318			Introduced	12	70		0	0	
319			Introduced	17	79		0	0	
320			Introduced	15	80		0	0	
321			Introduced	17	75		0	0	
322			Introduced	10	65		0	0	
323			Introduced	18	79		0	0	
324			Introduced	8	55		0	0	
325			Introduced	20	97		0	0	
326			Introduced	18	66		0	0	
327			Introduced	8	70		0	0	
328			Introduced	14	88		0	0	
329			Introduced	11	81		0	0	
330			Introduced	15	110	Talen below branch	0	0	
331			Introduced	14	58		0	0	
332			Introduced	12	55		0	0	
333			Introduced	10	63		0	0	
334			Introduced	16	94		0	0	
335	No		Introduced	12	65		0	0	
336	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	20	70		0	0	
337	No		Introduced	8	80		0	0	
338	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	10	80		0	0	
339	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	20	60		0	0	
340	No		Introduced	25	100		0	0	
341	No		Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	8	60		0	0	
342	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	8	90		0	0	
343	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	80		0	0	
344	Yes	>20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	80		0	0	
345	Yes	5-20 Years	Introduced	20	55		0	0	
346	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	55	Taken above fork	0	0	
347	Yes	>20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	100		0	0	
348	No		Introduced	25	100	100	0	0	Assessed at distance
349	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	12	120	Taken from larger fork	0	0	
350	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	70		0	0	
351	Yes	>20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	140		0	0	
352	Yes	<5 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	55		0	0	
353	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	12	60		0	0	
354	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	70		0	0	
355	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	20	130	Taken at fork	0	0	
356	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	80		0	0	
357	No		Introduced	25	90		0	0	
358	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	60		0	0	
359	No		Introduced	0	60		0	0	
360	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	12	120		0	0	

id	Fire Scaring	Years Since Fire	Species	Tree Height (m)	DBH (cm)	DBH Comment	No. of Hollows	No. of Potentially Suitable Hollows	Comments
361	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	12	110	Taken below fork	0	0	
362	Yes	<5 Years	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	8	90		2	0	Bees utilising hollow
363	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	55		0	0	
364	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	14	100		0	0	
365	Yes	<5 Years	Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	5	60		6	2	1 - Branch hollow facing east, diameter 20 cm, 2 - Branch hollow facing east, diameter 15 cm
366	Yes	>20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	70		0	0	
367	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	15	120		0	0	
368	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	60		0	0	
369	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	55		0	0	
370	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	70		1	0	Hollow too small but has evidence of use
371	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus todtiana	10	55		0	0	
372	No		Introduced	25	90		0	0	
373	No		Introduced	25	90		0	0	
374	Yes	>20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	110		0	0	
375	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	55		0	0	
376	Yes	<5 Years	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	10	60		2	0	
377	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	60		0	0	
378	Yes	<5 Years	Stag (old dead tree, unknown species)	15	110		9	6	All suitable hollows are greater than 4 m above ground with diameter at least 15 cm. all are branch hollows and some in use by bees. One appears to have bite or claw marks, facing west.
379	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	60		0	0	
380	No		Introduced	20	50		0	0	
381	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	80		0	0	
382	Yes	<5 Years	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	6	60		2	0	
383	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	12	60		0	0	
384	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	55		0	0	
385	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	80		0	0	
386	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	65		0	0	
387	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	70	One trunk only	0	0	
388	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	55		0	0	
389	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	15	50		0	0	
390	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	12	90		3	0	
391	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	15	130		2	2	1 - Branch hollow , 40 cm diameter, 8 m above ground, occupied by bees 2 - 9 m above ground, occupied by pink and grey galahs, 20 cm diameter
392	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	12	140		0	0	
393	No		Introduced	20	70		0	0	
394	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	70		0	0	
395	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	15	90		0	0	
396	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	80		0	0	
397	No		Introduced	15	80		0	0	
398	No		Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	12	100		0	0	
399	No		Introduced	25	80		0	0	

Suit

id	Fire Scaring	Years Since Fire	Species	Tree Height (m)	DBH (cm)	DBH Comment	No. of Hollows	No. of Potentially Suitable Hollows	Comments
400	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	12	60		0	0	
401	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	60		0	0	
402	No		Introduced	25	60		0	0	
403	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	12	100		0	0	
404	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	60		0	0	
405	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	10	80		0	0	
406	Yes	>20 Years	Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	10	130		0	0	
407	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	110		0	0	
408	No		Introduced	15	70		0	0	
409	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	70		0	0	
410	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	12	70		0	0	
411	Yes	>20 Years	Introduced	12	100		0	0	
412	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	15	120		3	0	
413	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	65		0	0	
414	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	8	50		0	0	
415	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	12	110		0	0	
416	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	100		1	0	
417	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	60		0	0	
418	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	70	Taken from largest fork	0	0	
419	No		Introduced	8	55		0	0	
420	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	70		0	0	
421	No		Introduced	20	80		0	0	
422	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	90		0	0	
423	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	15	60		0	0	
424	Yes	>20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	160		0	0	
425	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	20	1		0	0	
426	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	80		0	0	
427	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	15	120		0	0	
428	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	130		0	0	
429	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	10	60		0	0	
430	Yes	>20 Years	Introduced	25	120		0	0	
431	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	100		0	0	
432	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	25	110		-	-	Tree may have hollows but could not be assessed accurately from outside private property.
433	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	22	60		0	0	
434	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	12	70		0	0	
435	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	25	1		0	0	Large forked marri, multiple branches
436	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	15	110		0	0	
437	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	50		0	0	
438	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	70		0	0	
439	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	15	70		0	0	
440	Yes	>20	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	15	60		1	1	4 m above ground, trunk hollow, diameter 15cm, potential chew markings

id	Fire Scaring	Years Since Fire	Species	Tree Height (m)	DBH (cm)	DBH Comment	No. of Hollows	No. of Potentially Suitable Hollows	Comments
		Years							
441	No		Introduced	25	120		0	0	
442	Yes	>20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	60		0	0	
443	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	20	100		0	0	
444	No		Introduced	20	80		0	0	
445	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	70		0	0	
446	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	15	65		0	0	
447	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	12	80	Taken above fork	0	0	
448	No		Introduced	25	130		0	0	
449	No		Introduced	25	80		0	0	
450	No		Introduced	18	60		0	0	
451	No		Introduced	12	60		0	0	
452	Yes	5-20 Years	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	20	90		2	0	All too small.
453	No		Introduced	20	70		0	0	
454	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	80		0	0	
455	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	14	65		0	0	
456	No		Introduced	12	120		0	0	
457	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	25	80		0	0	
458	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	60		0	0	
459	No		Introduced	12	55		0	0	
460	Yes	>20 Years	Eucalyptus todtiana	12	55		0	0	
461	No		Introduced	30	110		0	0	
462	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	60		0	0	
463	Yes	>20 Years	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	20	80		0	0	
464	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	8	55		0	0	
465	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	15	70		-	-	Tree could not be assessed sufficiently from outside private property.
466	No		Introduced	15	80		0	0	
467	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	100		0	0	
468	Yes	5-20 Years	Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	120	Taken below fork	0	0	
469	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	18	60		0	0	
470	No		Introduced	15	65	Taken above fork	0	0	
471	No		Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum)	8	60		0	0	
472	No		Introduced	15	70		0	0	
473	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	10	60		0	0	
474	Yes	<5 Years	Eucalyptus marginata (jarrah)	10	60		0	0	
475	No		Introduced	25	110		0	0	Assessed at distance due to hse issues
476	No		Introduced	25	60		0	0	
477	No		Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)	20	80		0	0	
478	No		Corymbia calophylla (marri)	12	80		0	0	
479			Corymbia calophylla (marri)	10	70		0	0	
480	No		Introduced	25	80		0	0	

Appendix G

Black Cockatoo Foraging Quality Assessment

Black Cockatoo Foraging Quality Assessments

Carnaby's Cockatoo

UniqueID	Initial Quality	Is within the Swan Coastal Plain (+3)	Contains trees with suitable nest hollows (+3)	Primarily comprises Marri (+2)	Contains trees with potential to be used for breeding (+2)	Known to be a large or key roosting site (+1)	Does not contain evidence of foraging by species (-2)	No other foraging habitat within 6 km (-2)	Is >12 km from known breeding location (-1)	Is >12km from known roosting site (-1)	Is >2 km from a watering point (-1)	Disease present (-1)	Final Score	General Comments
1	7	3	3	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	**13**	Good quality Banksia woodland on the SCP with breeding and potential breeding trees.
2	1	3	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	Small patch of banksia on SCP, no breeding or potential breeding trees, or foraging evidence.
3	7	3	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	**8**	Open Banksia and E. todtiana woodland on SCP, no breeding or potential trees, or foraging evidence.
4	7	3	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**7**	Degraded Banksia woodland on the SCP without breeding or potential breeding trees.
5	1	3	0	2	0	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**3**	Planted strip of small marri on the SCP. No potential breeding trees or foraging evidence.
6	7	3	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**7**	Good quality Banksia woodland on the SCP, but with no breeding or potential breeding trees, or foraging evidence.
7	7	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**9**	Banksia and Marri habitat on SCP, with potential breeding tree, and no foraging evidence.
8	7	3	0	2	2	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**11**	Open marri dominated woodlands with potential breeding trees. No foraging evidence and within 12 km

UniqueID	Initial Quality	Is within the Swan Coastal Plain (+3)	Contains trees with suitable nest hollows (+3)	Primarily comprises Marri (+2)	Contains trees with potential to be used for breeding (+2)	Known to be a large or key roosting site (+1)	Does not contain evidence of foraging by species (-2)	No other foraging habitat within 6 km (-2)	Is >12 km from known breeding location (-1)	Is >12km from known roosting site (-1)	Is >2 km from a watering point (-1)	Disease present (-1)	Final Score	General Comments
														of known roost site.
9	7	3	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	**8**	Open Banksia and *E. todtiana* woodland on SCP, no breeding or potential trees, or foraging evidence. Within 12km of confirmed roost site, not within 12km of confirmed breeding site.
10	1	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	Small area of predominantly planted introduced large mature eucalypts of potential breeding size. No foraging evidence and precautionary principle used for closest roosting location.
11	7	3	3	0	2	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**12**	Banksia woodland on the SCP with breeding and potential breeding trees.
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**-3**	Wetland edge with no foraging value
13	7	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**9**	Moderately open good quality Banksia woodland on the SCP with potenital breeding trees, and no foraging evidence.
14	1	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**3**	Planted and maintained habitat that contains some foraging species (Jarrah and Callistemon), and one potential breeding tree. No foraging evidence and within 12 km of known roost site.

UniqueID	Initial Quality	Is within the Swan Coastal Plain (+3)	Contains trees with suitable nest hollows (+3)	Primarily comprises Marri (+2)	Contains trees with potential to be used for breeding (+2)	Known to be a large or key roosting site (+1)	Does not contain evidence of foraging by species (-2)	No other foraging habitat within 6 km (-2)	Is >12 km from known breeding location (-1)	Is >12km from known roosting site (-1)	Is >2 km from a watering point (-1)	Disease present (-1)	Final Score	General Comments
15	1	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**3**	Predominantly planted vegetation which contains mature breeding potential eucalypts.
16	7	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**9**	Banksia woodland on the SCP containing foraging species and trees with breeding potential. No foraging evidence recorded.
17	7	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**9**	Contains Marri of potential breeding size. No foraging evidence recorded.
18	5	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**7**	Planted and maintained habitat that contains reasonable numbers of large introduced potential breeding trees. No foraging evidence and within 12 km of known roost site.
19	7	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	**10**	Banksia woodland on the SCP, with occassional mature E.todtiana potential breeding tree
20	1	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**3**	Planted and maintained habitat that contains some foraging species and introduced eucalypts. No foraging evidence and within 12 km of known roost site.
21	5	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**7**	Planted and maintained habitat that contains reasonable numbers of large introduced potential breeding trees. No foraging evidence and within 12 km of known roost site.

UniqueID	Initial Quality	Is within the Swan Coastal Plain (+3)	Contains trees with suitable nest hollows (+3)	Primarily comprises Marri (+2)	Contains trees with potential to be used for breeding (+2)	Known to be a large or key roosting site (+1)	Does not contain evidence of foraging by species (-2)	No other foraging habitat within 6 km (-2)	Is >12 km from known breeding location (-1)	Is >12km from known roosting site (-1)	Is >2 km from a watering point (-1)	Disease present (-1)	Final Score	General Comments
22	1	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**3**	Habitat containing *E. rudis* of potential breeding size, on the SCP. No foraging evidence and within 12 km of known roost site.
23	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**10**	Banksia woodland on the SCP, with occassional mature E.todtiana potential breeding tree
24	7	3	0	2	2	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**11**	Open marri dominated woodlands with potential breeding trees. No foraging evidence and within 12 km of known roost site.
25	7	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**9**	Banksia woodland with potential breeding tree. No foraging evidence and within 12 km of known roost site.
75	1	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**3**	Cleared area with occassional pine tree and Marri. Marri have breeding potential. with potential breeding tree. No foraging evidence and within 12 km of known roost site.
54	5	3	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**5**	Pine plantation with no breeding or potential breeding trees, or clear foraging evidence.
289	1	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	Stand of Introduced eucalypts with breeding potential. No clear foraging evidence.
300	1	3	3	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	**5**	Small remnant area of Marri containing habitat, containing breeding tree. No foraging evidence.

UniqueID	Initial Quality	Is within the Swan Coastal Plain (+3)	Contains trees with suitable nest hollows (+3)	Primarily comprises Marri (+2)	Contains trees with potential to be used for breeding (+2)	Known to be a large or key roosting site (+1)	Does not contain evidence of foraging by species (-2)	No other foraging habitat within 6 km (-2)	Is >12 km from known breeding location (-1)	Is >12km from known roosting site (-1)	Is >2 km from a watering point (-1)	Disease present (-1)	Final Score	General Comments
259	7	3	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	**8**	Habitat on the SCP comprising Marri. Banksia and grasstree, with no breeding or potential breeding trees.
74	1	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	Area with mature *Eucalyptus rudis* (marginal foraging species) with breeding potential. No foraging evidence.
92	1	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	Habitat on the SCP comprising eucalypts with breeding potential.
FH10	5	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	**8**	Stand of mostly introduced eucalypts on the SCP with breeding potential. No foraging evidence.
121	1	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	Areas of mature potenital breeding tree native eucalypts on the SCP.
73	1	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	**4**	Habitat on SCP containing *Eucalyptus rudis* of potenital breeding size. No foraging evidence.
34	1	3	3	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	**7**	Scattered mature eucalypts (including Marri) of breeding and potential breeding size.
395	1	3	0	0	2	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	**3**	Predominatly planted vegetation but with occassional foraging species, including potential breeding eucalypts (mainly Marri).

Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo

UniqueID	Initial Quality	Jarrah and/or Marri shows good recruitment (i.e. evidence of young trees)	Contains trees with suitable nest hollows	Primarily contains Marri and/or Jarrah	Contains trees with potential to be used for breeding	Known to be a large or key roosting site	No other foraging habitat within 6 km (-2)	Is >12km from known roosting site (-1)	Does not contain evidence of foraging by species (-2)	Is >12 km from known breeding location (-1)	Is >2 km from watering point (-1)	Disease present (-1)	Final Score	General Comments
1	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	**5**	Predominantly planted introduced large mature eucalypts of potential breeding size. No foraging evidence and precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
2	1	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**9**	Marri and banksia woodland containing breeding and potential breeding trees. Precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	**-1**	Banksia woodland with occassional *E.todtiana*. No foraging evidence and precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.

4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	**1**	Small strip of young Marri with no potential breeding trees. No foraging evidence and precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
5	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	**1**	Banksia woodland with few foraging species and no breeding or potential breeding trees. No foraging evidence and precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
6	1	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	**6**	Small patch of Marri and Jarrah with one large potential breeding tree. No foraging evidence and precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
7	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	Predominantly planted vegetation that contains occasssional foraging species (Marri and Sheoak). Contains foraging evidence, and

														precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
8	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	**1**	Banksia woodland with occassional Jarrah and Sheoak, with breeding potential trees. No foraging evidence and precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
9	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	**1**	Predominantly planted vegetation with occassional foraging species. No foraging evidence and no confirmed breeding or roosting sites within 12km.
10	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	Planted and maintained eucalypts (including Marri) and Sheoak, with potential breeding trees and foraging evidence. No confirmed breeding or roosting sites within 12km.

11	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	**5**	Predominantly planted introduced large mature eucalypts of potential breeding size. No foraging evidence and precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
12	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**9**	Degraded area containing Banksia and scattered Marri (breeding and potential breeding trees) and foraging evidence. Precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
13	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	**1**	Banksia woodland with occassional Jarrah and potential breeding tree. No foraging evidence and precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
14	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	**5**	Predominatly planted large mature introduced eucaypts with breeding potential, and Sheoak. No

														foraging evidence and precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
15	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	Banksia woodland with occassional Jarrah and Sheoak, with breeding potential trees. No foraging evidence and precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
16	7	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	**10**	Banksia woodland that contains patchy but reasonable amounts of Jarrah and Sheoak. Precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
17	7	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	**10**	Open marri woodlands on the SCP with potential breeding trees. Precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
18	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	Predominantly planted vegetation that contains some foraging species

														(Marri and Sheoak) and occassional potential breeding tree. Precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	No foraging species
20	7	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**14**	Open marri woodlands on the SCP with potential breeding trees and foraging evidence. No confirmed breeding or roosting sites within 12km.
21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	**-1**	Sheoak and small eucalypts with no breeding potential or foraging evidence. Precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
289	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	**5**	Stand of Introduced eucalypts with breeding potential. No clear foraging evidence. Precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.

FH10	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	**5**	Stand of Introduced eucalypts with breeding potential. No clear foraging evidence. Precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.
34	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	**4**	Scattered mature eucalypts (including Marri) of breeding and potential breeding size. Precautionary principle used for breeding and roosting locations.